Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,076—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 4, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st July	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10882
2nd "	ARABIA	7903		
2nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
2nd "	CALEDONIA	7338		
4th August	SALSETTE	6003	MOLDAVIA	9500
12th "	EGYPT	7912		
16th "	SALSETTE	6003	MONGOLIA	9508
27th "	HIMALAYA	6898		
3rd Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
13th "	OCEANA	6610		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
30th "	PERSIA	7941		
1st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9021
4th "	ARABIA	7903		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
23rd "	EGYPT	7912		
29th "	MANTUA	10885		
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th "	MARMORA	10509		
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these Regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Doe BALDUINO	4,380	G. Ronchi	15th July 1910
R. RUBATTINO	4,980	L. Mancini	15th Aug. 1910
Duo BALDUINO	4,980	G. Ronchi	15th Sept. 1910

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates to Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Bolsito	16th July 1910.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Morosco	16th Aug. 1910.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Bolsito	16th Sept. 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

No. 69 Hornby Road.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (Direct.)

S. S. 'DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Friday, 8th July, at 6 a. m. or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASABA," 1,95 tons, on Thursday, 7th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on Monday, 4th July calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Muscat.

FOR TUTICORIN, CEYLON, NEGAPATAM AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 16th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

2nd July, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July 1910.
DUMBEA	6,685	Rebufat	4th Augt "
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	1st Sept. "
SALAZIE	4,147	X	29th Sept. "
NERA	5,338	Martin	27th Oct. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	X	15th July 1910.
NERA	5,338	Martin	12th Aug. "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	19th July 1910
SCINDIA	5108	Wm. Kelso	29th " "
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th August "
ELYSIA	6368	G. Mitchell	25th " "
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	16th Sept. "
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	30th " "
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne	13th Oct. "
SCINDIA	5108	Wm. Kelso	25th " "
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	13th Nov. "
ELYSIA	6368	G. Mitchell	26th " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	803
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The above fixed rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

s.s. Umsinga...4,500 Tons, Sailing about 23rd July 1910 Fare.—Rs. 375.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ... ...Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ... ...Gold $3,605,119·45

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton,	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
Hankow.	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,
Rs. 30,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.
SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Sir,

IN the repairing section of the watch trade in India, it will be found that there are very few workmen who have any idea how to treat a high class watch. Repairs to a first class watch should be carried out with equal skill to that exercised in its original construction and for this a really skilled worker is necessary.

A large majority of the public, owing to the great craving for cheapness and lack of appreciation of good workmanship, has encouraged considerably the output of much rubbish in watches which finds its way to an alarming extent into this country. It is only necessary to take up a newspaper, chiefly those which circulate amongst the uninformed, to find many attractively drawn up advertisements full of promises of perfection in watches which are offered for sale at anything fifteen annas each and upwards—and there are some who carry a cheap watch and praise it only by way of justification for carrying it. There is also a class of dealer who leaves off at the selling of a cheap watch and declines to spend time in repairing it.

The average person who engages in any craft profession or business considers it from two aspects: first, his inclination or liking for any particular occupation; second, the financial rewards which such occupation can derive. It is so also with the watch-repairer and constructor. We maintain that in the repairing department of the cheap watch trade as it at present stands, the prospects of monetary rewards are becoming chimerical, as the trade of selling a watch at 10 Rupees and undertaking by guarantee to keep it in order for 25 years does not only not offer attractions for intelligent labour but is destroying all ambition in the advancement of the study of horological science. Competing as we have always done for quality and not for bazaar prices, we have always employed experienced workmen only, men who are capable of taking up and handling successfully the finest and most complicated movements in a watch or clock.

We believe the reasoning section of the public for whom we cater in this direction will appreciate this policy. The slightly extra cost for such work will, we guarantee, be more than compensated for by absolute reliability.

This year at our Poona Branch, we are again offering European skilled labour in our Watch repairing department. Our advice, to all owners of good Watches, is to bring them to us for intelligent and skilled attention.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY & POONA.

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF MINTO, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

FURNITURE.

Choice selection, replete with latest Home Novelties.

SHERATON, CHIPPENDALE & FRENCH FURNITURE. | OUR SPECIALITY.

Large choice of Brocades, Tapestries, Cretonnes, etc.
Aximinster, Brussels and Indian Carpets,
Linoleums, Table Linen, etc., etc.
Painting and House Decorations Artistically executed.

ART CATALOGUE FREE.

SAMPLES OF HIGH CLASS CRETONNES AND TAPESTRIES ON APPLICATION

For Special Designs, Estimates and other particulars please apply to—

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
75, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, whatsoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from The Vetarzo Remedies Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India—TEACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, and POONA.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd.

RETREADING AND REPAIRING WORKS,
UNDER EXPERT ENGLISH SUPERVISION.
ALL THE LATEST

DUNLOP MACHINERY.

Send along your **OLD TYRES** and have them retreaded under the Dunlop System which is the best ever discovered. Repairs to TUBES of every description. ESTIMATES and REPORTS FREE.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd.
3, Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., Is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for the designs and decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner H. E. Viscount Milner 1903, S Africa.

WM CHS. SMITH,
FROM LONDON.
PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR.
Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.
ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.
Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay, Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ltd.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

TURPENE

THE BEST SUBSTITUTE
FOR
TURPENTINE.

REDUCED PRICES. (Offer No. 1.)
FROM 1st to 30th JUNE.
DUTCH HAVANAS.

			Rs.	A.
Prima Vera	... ...	per 50	6	8
El Balcon	... ...	" 50	5	0
La Silvera	... ...	" 50	4	8
La Crema	... ...	" 50	4	0

The above are the same quality as our El Aliento, but only differ in size and shape.

		Rs.	A.
Spotted Dogs, Neuberg's	per 50	3	8
Spotted Dogs, Merriman's	" 100	3	8
La Zenobia, Spotted	... " 100	3	8
La Simpatica	... ... " 100	7	0

The above smoke dry during the Rains and are much in Demand all the year round.

Up-country orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

TRIAL SOLICITED, SATISFACTION ASSURED.

CIGAR MERCHANTS, TOBACCONISTS, D. MERWAN & CO., MEDOWS STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s "ARABIA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

A. H. FROOM,
ACTING SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

WANTED

A BILL COLLECTOR, for the "Bombay Gazette," who is able to furnish a security of Rs. 500.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a MEETING to be held shortly, the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to the various University Examinerships for the current year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the Registrar, not later than WEDNESDAY, the 20th July.

Forms of application for, and particulars in regard to, the Examinerships may be obtained on application to the University Registrar.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

University Office,
Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR STEELWORK AND CAST IRONWORK.

THE DEPUTY ENGINEER in charge of the New Dock Works, Port Trust, Bombay, invites tenders for the SUPPLY and ERECTION of about 3,540 Tons of STEELWORK and 60 Tons of CAST IRONWORK required for Six Transit Sheds at the Alexandra Dock. A copy of the Specification and Form of Tender together with the Contract Plans may be had at the Deputy Engineer's Office on a payment of Rs. 15. The Deputy Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. Tenders must be sent addressed to the Deputy Engineer, New Dock Works, Port Trust, Bombay, marked "Tender for Steelwork of Transit Sheds," not later than twelve noon of MONDAY, August 15th, 1910.

L. H. SAVILE,
Deputy Engineer,
New Dock Works, Port Trust, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified that the AGENTS and MASTER of BARQUE "RADIANT" will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for DEBTS INCURRED by the crew.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
J. A. BRANDON,
Attorney,
Agents for Barque "Radiant."

Bombay, June 9th, 1910.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF SEABORNE COAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive, up to FRIDAY, the 15th July, 1910, at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, quotations for the supply, overside Steamer into the Company's lighters in Bombay Harbour, of 20,000 tons of the best BENGAL COAL for the G. I. P. Railway, to be delivered as under:—

July	1910	5,000	tons
August	,,	5,000	,,
September	,,	5,000	,,
October	,,	5,000	,,

The Coal must be of the best quality, clean and perfectly free from dust, shale, stone, earth or other impurities and also from dampness and shall be handpicked and suitable for Locomotive purposes.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any offer and will exercise the option of accepting any offer in whole or in part.

F. T. RICKARDS,
Agent.

Bombay, 30th June 1910.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
E. F. Allbless Leper Home, Bombay.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggar.)
KHERSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khersey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Ryojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
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K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

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The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

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Elephant, 125 deg.	4 3 0	per two tins.
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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula,)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States,)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Perak and Malay States,)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£2,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
1, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli Sumatra)	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore	Saigon
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Seremban (F. M. States,)
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Pallippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak),	Hongkong	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and short-period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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Acting Agent.

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LIGHT IN WEIGHT SMART IN APPEARANCE MODERATE IN PRICE

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NICHOLSON'S RAINCOAT CO. LIMITED.
BEAUMONT WORKS, ST. ALBANS.
And at 12 MOOR LANE, LONDON, E.C., and JORDAN ST., KNOTT MILL, MANCHESTER.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th July, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—Furniture, such as dining, round office tables, chairs, sideboards, meat safe, cots, cupboards, almyrahs, chests of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, iron safes.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred steel wheel victoria, with young Arab horse.
1 double-seated brougham.
The property of a Doctor:—
1 D'Dion Engine, single cylinder, 8 h. p., 5 seated motor car, with hood, in working order.

AUCTION SALE of Stock-in-Trade of Messrs. Venning & Co., Tailors and Outfitters, at Apollo Bander, opposite Watson Annexe.

Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned on FRIDAY next the 8th day of July, 1910, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Venning and Co., Tailors and Outfitters of Apollo Bunder, in their shop situate opposite the Watson's Hotel Annexe, consisting of superior cashmere, alpaca, serge, Venetian flannels, satin, drills, duck, neckties, collars, ties, buttons, bows, shirts, feather pillows, superior woollen and cotton stockings, elwood, cutton, tweed and other hats and caps, trowels, over-coats, Singer's sewing machine, shop furniture, such as tables, show cases and cupboards, screens, mirrors, gas fittings with 1,000 candle power, big lamps, typo-writer, gown stands, brass stands, cloth shelves and other sundry articles in small lots to suit buyers.

The above will be on view from to-morrow, Tuesday.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed property at Bhaudarwada Road, Mazagon.

Under instructions from Mr. Jashvai Dayashanker, the surviving mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Gokuldas Bhamboo and Nirandas Canji, by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee in the Indenture of mortgage, dated 10th September, 1900, and further charge and transfer of mortgage, dated 18th January, 1906, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell on TUESDAY the 12th day of July, 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). The following valuable landed property and the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece of Government land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built and standing thereon situate in Bhaudarwada Road, on the eastern side thereof in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay in the city of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of assessment, formerly under No. 19, and now under B. Ward No. 1565 (1) and Street Nos. 5 to 11 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 555 and 563, New Nos. 6203 and Old Survey 1/835 and New Survey No. 2373 and bounded on the east by the property of Cowasji Dhanjibhai, on the west by Bhaudarwada Road aforesaid, on the north by the property of Natha Jadowji and Sadoo Chimanji and on the south by the property of Cullianji Ramji, containing by admeasurement 87 square yards or thereabouts, which said premises have been in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manukhlal Jamnaji and Hiralal, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office No. 91 Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th July, 1910.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed Property Known as Victoria High School belonging to the Church Missionary Trust Association, at Connaught Road in the Civil Lines at Poona.

Under instructions from the Church Missionary Trust Association and the Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th July, 1910, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following very valuable landed property:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the bungalow, a two-storyed school buildings, two storyed residential blocks, and a very large outbuilding, message, tenement of dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate or being and lying in the Civil Lines, within the Taluka Havali and district of Poona, in the registration Sub-District of Havali, bearing No. 80 and admeasuring from North to South at the East end two hundred and ten feet or thereabouts, and at the West end two hundred and five feet or thereabouts and from East to West at the North end three hundred and seventy-nine feet or thereabouts and at the South end three hundred and forty-two feet or thereabouts, and containing eight thousand five hundred and eighty-nine square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: That is, on the East by property No. 63, belonging to the late Khan Bahadur Framji Ardeser, on the west by Connaught Road, on the South by the property known as the Poona Hotel, and on the North by bungalow No. 79, being the property of the said late Khan Bahadur Framji Ardeser. The two storyed school building contains twelve rooms, and two big halls and a separate covered play shed. The bungalow has a large sitting room, dining-room and bedrooms, with dressing and bathrooms attached. The two-storyed residential blocks contain sitting room, dining room and bed-rooms and also a very large outbuilding adapted for residential purposes. The whole premises are suitable for hotel or residences.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors to the Vendors, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Pledgee and on account and risk of the pledgers, Messrs. Hydarally Cassumjee's Sons and Co., the following valuable Jewellery:—

1 velvet cap, set with pearls, rubies, diamonds and emeralds.
1 pendant set with large valuable emerald and diamond, and a large pearl (scojni).
1 large white round pearl necklace of 2 strings.
1 gold kanthi, set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds and pearls.
1 do. with strings of pearls.
1 do. do. do.
The above is now on view.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR COLLECTORS OF VALUABLE AND RARE OLD STAMPS.

Auction sale of valuable and rare old stamps, albums and office furniture.

On TUESDAY the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the State Philatelic Co., No. 19 Churchgate Street, Fort.

A large collection of old and valuable used and unused stamps, albums, and office furniture, such as tables, chairs, copying press, cupboards, etc., etc.

The above will be sold in one or separate lots as may suit the requirements of the intending purchasers, and will be on view four days before sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th July, 1910.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-THREE LAKHS.

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies, securing capital sums payable at death.

12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed £19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded. £4,280,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £2-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1910, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Room, the following goods:

On account and at the risk of the concerned:
1 Case imitation cut opal beads.
1 Case imitation round beads.
1 Case old pieces fancy muslin 18.23 by 3-300 yards.
1 Brief size Remington Typewriter.
1 Footsap size Hammond Typewriter.
1 Safe by Midland Safe Co. of Birmingham, size 20 by 14 by 14.
1 Safe by Mindland Safe Co. of Birmingham, size 22 by 15 by 15.
2 Safes by Midland Safe Co. of Birmingham, size 38 and 30.
Sundry goods, such as cretone, 50 dozen ladies' ribbed vests, 150 bottles Barry's blackings, watches, etc.
On account of the concerned, 50 square English Flooring tiles, buff and red.
A large lot of dado tiles for walls, bath room, and toilet room, size 6 by 6, with its borders size 9 by 2, 6 by 3, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th July, 1910.

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons
For Typewriters.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

OLD THE CHEAPEST
TPEG McTaggart
WHISKY.
BRs. 29 per Doz. Blend

ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY.

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
VICTORIA TERMINUS.
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.
HUMMUM ST. BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE" SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

Is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Can be obtained from
Messrs. MANEKJI & Co., Church Gate Street.
,, D. C. UMRIGAR & Co., Crawford Market.
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner of Grant Road.
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPART

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, July 1.

The Bombay mails of 18th June arrived at Brindisi yesterday noon.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ... ... 82 7-16+1/8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs— 25-19-0-1
Rentes 3 per cent. 98-1-4
Berlin Checks on London ... 20-43 1-2-0-1-2
Bar Silver Spot... ... ... 24-3-8—1-16
Do. 2 months hence... ... 24-5-8 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 9-6-10
Amount paid into the Bank of England about ... ... £ 150,000
Bank of India—Extra allotments—Madras Rs. 3,10,000
Gold 4d
2 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)... ... ... 95 3-4+1-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... 1 7-8—2-16
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight. 2 1-2+1-8
Do. Pink Trade Bills 3 months... 2 1-2—1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 3 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ...
Interest day-to-day loans ... ... 1 3-4—1-2
Do. of day market loans ... 1 7-8—1 1-4

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 4,50,000
Gold to Bombay ... £ 40,000
Do. coin to Bombay ... £ 20,000

MANCHESTER, July 1.

COTTON.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool ... 6,000 Bales.
Do. day's Sales on Spot and for Exp ...
Do. day's Sales of East Indian ... 150 "
Do. day's Imports ... ...
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot. ... Dull.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Dull.
Tone of Manchester Market ... Dull.
Mid Americans ... ... 7-86+1-16
Egyptian F. G. F. ... ... 11 7-8 unchgd

	J.-A.	A.-S	S.-O.
Cotton Delivery	7.48	7.23	6.95
	+8	+8	+9
Mid Uplands	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
	6.67	6.58	6.55
	+8	+9	+8
G. O. C.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
	6.53	6.52	6.52
Liverpool	+8	+8	New

Futures at New York ... } Advanced on bullish Oct. 12.60 +6 } Government condition report and declined later Partially under realising.
Do at New York ... Dec. 12.40 New
Spot Cotton at New York... ... 15.35 unchgd
Fair Rio Cotton (No.7 quality) ... 8 3-8 unchgd
Demand Bills ... ... 4.86 1-4+1-4
Silver Commercial Bars ... ... 53 5-8—1-4
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 14 7-8 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ... ...Firm
Futures at New Orleans ... ... Oct. 12.58+7
Do. at New Orleans ... ... Dec. 12.39 New

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11 9
George Mayalls Yarn ... 11 0

NEW YORK, June 29.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	5,000
Do Last year	...	4,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...	1,000
Do. Exports to Continent	...	5,000

Weekly Receipts of Cotton at U.S.Ports 23,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain... ... 37,000
Do. Exports to France and Continent 47,000
Do. Exports to Japan ... ...
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ... 236,000
Do. of Cotton at Interior Ports ... 154,000

WASHINGTON, July 1.

The United States department of agriculture in its monthly report on the cotton crop states that the average condition of the crop is 80·7 per cent.

LONDON, June 28.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fair Coconada C. I. F. London ... 5 24-32
Coconada Ginned C. I. F. London ... 5 28-32
G. Madras Westerns C. I. F. London ... 5 26-32

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total Sales	11,000
Do. Speculation	...
Do. Export	1,000
Do. Forwarded Consumers ...	40,000
Do. Actual Export	1,000
Do. Import of the Week	54,000
Do. Stock	541,000
East Indian Total Sales	300
Do. Indian Speculation	...
Do. Indian Export	100
Do. Indian Forwarded Consumers ...	2,000
Do. Indian Actual Export... ...	500
Do. Indian Import of the Week ...	2,000
Do. Indian Stock.	42,000
American Afloat	50,000
Indian Afloat	15,000
Cotton Stock in London	8,550

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) ... 57 1-2
Do. Argentine (La Plata) months—July.-Aug.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Buyers, Sellers, &c Sellers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship 41 1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 40
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship 37 3-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 61 1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 9 11 Value.

ARRIVALS.

"Avistan".

BOMBAY, July 1.

EXCHANGE.

We quote :—
Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready... ... ... 1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail ... ... 1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward ... ... 1s. 4d. Sept.
Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 m/s ... ... 1s. 4 5-32d.
" " Forward ... ... 1s. 4 3/16d. Sept,
" 6 m/s Ready ... ... 1s. 4 5/32d.
France 3 m/s 169 3/4
Marks 3 m/s 138
60 d/s. Hongkong 132
" Shanghai 177
" Japan 150 1/2
Market firm.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-16 up and New York was 1-4 down. Local market in silver opened at Rs. 72-7, but as private advices reported market dull and quiet the local market was easier and closed at Rs. 72-5. Business of 40 to 50 slabs is reported.

The gold market was dull and there being no demand, the tendency of the market was on the decline. Sovereigns being in demand prices were maintained.

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 Fakirsett	23	7	0
97 Chints	23	7	0
National Bank	24	1	6
Chartered Bank	24	0	6
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	6
English Gold	24	0	3
Native Bullion	24	0	3
Indian Specie Bank	24	0	3

SILVER.

117 1/2 Penny	72	3	0
117 Penny	72	2	0
Local per tola	0	11	3

FUTURES.

First Settlement	72	5	0
Second do	72	3	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed:—Firm. London quotation was 3d. down. Sellers being few local price was maintained.

Rapeseed.—Although London quotation was 6d. down for yellow and 6d. more for brown, the local prices declined one anna in absence of demand.

Wheat :—Quiet but firm. London quotations were unchanged ; moderate business and no change in prices.

Cakterseed, Cottonseed, Gingellyseed and Groundnut.—Quiet. Business very limited and local prices rule the same.

Poppyseed and Mowraseed.—Dull. Demand being meagre price declined by an anna.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold	Rs. 10 11
Linseed, Small	" 10 8
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore	" 6 5
Yellow do.	" 6 13
Do. Gujarat	" 6 15
Poppyseed	" 9 11
Castorseed	" 37 8 to 38 8
Mowraseed... ...	" 6 11
Maize	" 18 to 19
Groundnuts	" 42 to 43
Mustardseed	" 85 to 95
Gingellyseed	" 41 to 53
Khandesh Howri ...	" 48 to 50
Gulburga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Yarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/5	" 45 to 48
Do. do do 85/15	
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	" 42 to 43
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	" 42 to 43
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	" 42 to 46
Do. Meggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hingaughat	" 49 to 53
Do. do. Secunderabad	
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni	" 41 to 42
Do. Ahmedabad...	
WHEAT—	
Pissi	" 31 to 32
Hard Red...	" 30 to 31
Cottonseed	" 23 to 24-9

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday, 1st July :—

Wheat	2,559 cwts
Linseed	4,280 "
Rapeseed	2,210 "
Gingellyseed	64 "
Poppyseed	1,924 "
Groundnuts..	..... "
Castorseed	2,055 "
Rice	66,568 "
Myrabollams.	3,076 "
Cottonseed	4,006 "
Mowrassed...	485 "
Gram	1,093 "
Joowar	1,442 "
Maize	..... "

SPINNINGS.

Davids	392 1-2
Kohinoor	685
Framji Petits	1,680
Empress...	200
Jewraj	275
Madras	2,825
Indian Manufacturing... ...	325
Jamshed...	165
Bombay Dyeing	530
Jubilee	200
Textile	900

PRESSES.

Mofcasil	800
Akbar	5,500
Berar Mtg. C.	555
Prince of Wales... ...	650
Sind	680

RAILWAYS.

Dholka	116
Tapti-Valley	465
Ahmedabad-Prantej ...	620

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,495
Bank of Bengal... ...	1,520
" Madras	1,200
People's Bank of India ...	320
Bank of India	69
Indian Specie Bank ...	55 1-2
Eastern Bank	73

COTTON.

Colaba cotton market:—Liverpool was 8 to 9 points up but New York was unchanged. The local market was firm. Demand from exporters and Mills being good prices were maintained. There being sellers for New Broach, price declined by Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 and market was irregular. New Broach was quoted at Rs. 282 in the morning, but buyers being few it declined at the close to Rs. 281.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.			Rs.
200	R D Mastar & Co...	Nagpur ...	282
200	Elphistone Mills	...Khandesh ...	282
200	do	...Broach ...	280-281
200	do	...Comrah ...	286
200	Currimbhai Mills	...Broach ...	285
200	Japan T Co	...Sawgin ...	292
100	M Gooculdas & Co	...Khangaon ...	233 1-2
100	do	... do ...	238
275	Colaba Land	...Parbhani ...	251
100	S J David	...Khandesh ...	255
500	Busan & Co	...Sawgin ...	305

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine		255
" F Good		243
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine		271
" F Good		259
Sind Punjab Fine		271
" F Good		259
Khandesh Fine		269
" F Good		259
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine		281
" F Good		271
Akola Knangaum Fine		279
" F Good		269
Amraoti Fine		278
" F Good		269
Yeotmal Fine		267
" F Good		277
Nagpore Fine		289
" F Good		279
Wardha Hinganghat Fine		294
" F Good		284
Methia Fine		289
" F Good		259
Broach Gin Fine		303
" F Good		293
Sawginned Good		304
Ceompta Ginned		302
Westerns "		287
Do H G		283

FUTURES.

Broach Good	281
Bengal F G	215

Bales.		
Dholera	174	"
Broach...	55	"
Westerns	229	"
Bengal Rajputana	132	"
Total ...	590	Bales.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 30th June, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	15	17,538
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	24	27,031

RAILWAY TRAFFICS.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th April 1910 ... ... Rs. 1,01,984
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 5,975
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 30th April 1910 ... ... Rs. 5,35,646
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 63,022

AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th April, 1910 ... ... Rs. 24,915
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 1,076
Total earnings from 1st Jan., to 30th April, 1910 ... ... Rs. 1,14,879
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 5,571

AHMEDABAD DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th April, 1910 ... ... Rs. 12,110
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 64
Total earnings from 1st Jan., to 30th April 1910 ... ... Rs. 42,563
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 697

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DAVIDSON—July 1, at Bombay, William Davidson, Loco and Carr. Supdt, B. B. and C. I. Railway, and son of A. Davidson, D. D., late Minister of Inverurie, Aberdeenshire. Born Oct. 3rd, 1867. English and Scotch papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HARTNETT—June 28, at Madras, the wife of S Sgt J M P Hartnett, S and T Corps, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 4m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 5-54m., 5-47s.; Low water, 11-26m.

Lecture, by Mr. Svami at the Framji Cawasji Hall, 6-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph. "Why Girls Leave Home," Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p. m.

Maxim : "Avoid all honerary pests that cost time during business hours."—Anon.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court to-day, Monday morning, the 4th instant, at 11-30 o'clock.

REPORTED THEFT.—Dhondiram Kanji, residing at Tad Wadi, has reported to the police that at 9 p.m. on Friday, the lock of his door was broken open and ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 1,312 stolen.

LECTURE.—Mr. K. Narayen Swami, Joint General Secretary, Indian Section, Theosophical Society, will lecture in English at the Hall of the Framji Kawasji Institute this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Subject :—"Fire." Mr. Jivanji J. Modi, B.A., will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

SILVER JUBILEE OF ASSOCIACAO GOANA.—On Saturday, the Associacao Goana de Mutuo Auxilio, Ltd., celebrated its Silver Jubilee in the Hall of its new building at Dabul, Girgaum Road. The building was profusely illuminated by lamps of variegated colours in honour of the occasion. The Hall was beautifully decorated. There was a very large gathering of members some of whom had come from Igatpuri, Poona and other mofussil places. At 9-30 p. m. on the motion of Mr. B. X. Furtado, one of the founders of the Association, Dr. A. G. Viegas was called to the chair. The Chairman opened the proceedings in an eloquent speech, expressing the joy and satisfaction of all the members, at the good work done, by the Association for the last quarter of a century. Mr. A. X. de Souza, one of the present Honorary Directors of the Association, then read a long and elaborate paper on the history of the Association, which was founded on the 28th June 1885. He began by giving the origin and advantages of assurance and the constitution of the Association which is worked on the basis of Mutual Insurance Offices. He recounted the good work done by the Association during its existence. There were in all 2,863 admissions and 962 deaths giving an yearly average death rate of 1·34 per cent. Total contributions, etc., amounted to Rs. 18,03,482-4-5 and the sum paid in bonus to the heirs of deceased members to Rs. 13,47,244-3-7, beside this, Rs. 1,77,592-8-3 were distributed among the members in pro rata dividend, the oldest members receiving in all Rs. 103-11-6 each. The present total assets of the Association, including the Building amount to Rs. 2,22,398-12-5. These figures, the lecturer said, showed the magnitude of the work the Association had done among the Goans, saving hundreds of widows and orphans from want and penury, and carrying succour and relief to over 3,000 people. H. E. Viscount de Wrem, Consul General for Portugal, seconded by Dr. B. Pais, moved a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer, eulogising him for his excellent paper and for his valuable services to the various institutions of the community for the last 15 years. The usual vote of thanks to the Chairman proposed by Mr. D. D. Simoes, seconded by Dr. T. F. Goutinho, terminated the first part of the programme. Then followed a nicely got up variety entertainment by amateurs, which was highly appreciated by the audience.

BOMBAY TRAMWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to draw the attention of the Tramway authorities to the great inconvenience caused by the removal of the stopping at statlen from the Cama Hospital to the Council Road, near the Municipal Buildings ? Heaven alone knows what earthly good this new arrangement is supposed to serve. I have been watching this new arrangement and I may assure you, that hardly a soul gets in or gets out at this pasticular point. The character and composition of our institutions alike demand, that the original stopping station should be restored to us. There are, first the patients whose relatives come to see them from very long distances ; and, it is not unreasonable to suppose that many of them, if not all, may be using trams ; then, there are the nurses who go to see their friends in the town whenever they are off duty. Lastly comes the staff to which I belong. We daily avail ourselves of the tramway-service. I need hardly point out that our institution patronizes the tramway service far more than any other people on this side of the Cruickshank Road. This fact alone entitles us to ordinary facilities, if not to something more. I am sure, the Tramway authorities will not call this an extravagant claim. I understand that suitable stopping stations have been provided for J. J. Hospital staff ; and we only ask, that the same consideration may be extended to us. I am sure, the sympathies of the Xavier College authorities must be with us in this matter and they would have, perhaps, joined us in this protest, if they were asked to do so.

Before I close, I should like to throw in a suggestion to the Tramway authorities, that whenever they are anxious to introduce a change, it would not be a bad plan to take the public into their confidence.—Yours, etc.,

GAJANAN B. PANDIT.

Cama Hospital, 2nd July.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

On Saturday night there was another change of programme at the Excelsior Cinematograph. The new and attractive programme was again a great success, especially with the film, "Why Girls leave home," which kept the public amused from the beginning to the end. This picture illustrates the good time that three girls and three boys had at a country theatre. The acting is first class and the hilarity of the public reaches the highest point at the sight of the spectators in the gallery of the country theatre.

A couple of very pathetic pictures, as well as some more comic sets, not omitting "Foolshead" as a telegraph boy, in a picture called "A difficult arrest," make this week's programme one of the best the Excelsior Cinematograph has shown to the public of Bombay. Yesterday, Sunday, at 7 p.m., there was the usual prize show when one gold watch and two silver watches were given away.

KRISHNAVARMA'S PAPER FORFEITED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 2.

The "Burma Gazette" to-day notifies the forfeiture of Shyamaji Krishnavarma's newspaper the "Indian Sociologist" published in Paris.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. C. Macleod presided, on Saturday over the sixth sitting of the Third Criminal Sessions.

ATTEMPT AT MISCHIEF BY FIRE.

Angan Bhoja, 60, was placed before a Common Jury on a charge of attempt at mischief by fire for attempting to destroy a dwellinghouse of one Abdul Rehman.

Mr. M. H. Kaveliwalla prosecuted ; the accused was undefended.

After hearing the evidence, the jury unanimously found the accused not guilty, and His Lordship ordered the accused to be acquitted and discharged.

BITING OFF WIFE'S NOSE.

Rahimbux Sadoo, 60, was placed before the same jury on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to his newly married wife Mariambai by biting off her nose.

Mr. Kenneth Kemp appeared for the prosecution; the accused was undefended.

The jury unanimously found the accused guilty. The accused prayed for mercy and stated that he had very young children to support.

His Lordship sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

Jeewan Bhica, 18, was then charged before the same jury with attempt to commit the murder of one Bhima Khoda on the night of the 13th April last. The motive alleged was hostility.

Mr. J. J. Nadkarni prosecuted, while the accused was undefended.

On the evidence, the jury found the accused guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by a majority of 8 to 1.

His Lordship said the jury had taken a leinent way and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

OLD OFFENDERS SENTENCED.

Ganpat Krishna Nigoot, an old offender, was then placed on a charge of theft of a box containing 'dhotars' of the value of Rs. 200.

Mr. H. S. Chatfield prosecuted. the accused was undefended.

The jury unanimously found the accused guilty of the offence he was charged with. As he had previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Chatfield then prosecuted Mahomed Sultan for theft of a coat containing Rs. 23.

The accused was found guilty and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment as his offence was very contemptible.

Sadoolla Mahomed was then prosecuted for house breaking by night to commit theft by Mr. Tarachand.

The accused was found guilty by the jury and was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions were then adjourned.

CLAIM ON COAL CONTRACTS.

On the Original side of the Bombay High Court, on Saturday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman heard the suit filed by J. J. Ballantine against J. F.-Karaka and Company for recovering Rs. 2,678 with interest and costs.

Mr. W. C. J. Shortt and Mr. Kenneth, Mc I. Kemp, instructed by Messrs. Smytham, Byrne and and Noble, appeared for the plaintiff ; Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. Basil Lang, instructed by Messrs. J. R. Patell and Coy., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that in April 1906 the plaintiff and defendant contracted that in consideration of the plaintiff passing on to the defendant's contracts for coaling ships at Bombay, the defendants would pay to the plaintiff his expenses of telegraphing and would pay the plaintiff commission at the rate of one shilling per ton on all contracts so passed on by the plaintiff to the defendants or such other sum as plaintiff should mention in his telegrams offering the defendants such contracts and should also pay to the plaintiff a sum of £,20 towards his travelling expenses to and on the Continent whither the plaintiff was in the habit of going every year for the purpose of obtaining contracts for coaling ships. No formal contract was drawn up or signed, but the contract was to be implied from the correspondence which passed between the plaintiff in Glasgow and the defendants in Bombay, and from the conduct of the plaintiff and defendants. In the month of November 1906 the plaintiff travelled to and on the Continent for the purpose of securing coaling contracts and the defendants became liable to pay to the plaintiff the sum of £20 towards such travelling expenses. The plaintiff passed on to the defendants all his coaling contracts for 1907 and in respect thereof was entitled to be paid commission at the rate of one shilling per ton except in the case of the coaling contracts for the ships of the Clan Line as to which the plaintiff agreed to accept commission at the rate of six pence of instead of one shilling per ton. The defendants supplied coal under the contracts passed on to them by the plaintiff to the various steamers and the plaintiff became entitled to £ 512-17 by way of commission. The sum of £ 37-3-9 credited to the plaintiff was in respect of a sum paid by the plaintiff on the account and at the request of the defendants to the owners of the City Line being a rebate at the rate of three pence per ton on 2,975 tons of coal supplied to steamers of that line by the defendants. The sum of £ 12-7-6 credited to the plaintiff was in respect of commission at the rate of six pence per ton.

After detailing two more items, the plaintiff stated that the defendants had failed to pay him the monies due to him in spite of a demand made by his attorneys. He, therefore, prayed for a decree for Rs 2,678 with interest and costs.

The defendants, in their written statement, said that the true purport of the contract between the parties was not fully stated in the plaint and the defendants craved leave to refer to the correspondence not included in the list annexed to the plaint. The defendants had no knowledge of the plaintiff going on the continent and put him to strict proof thereof. They were not aware whether the plaintiff passed to them all his coaling contracts for 1907 as he was bound to do under the arrangement between the plaintiff and the defendants and put the plaintiff to strict proof thereof. The correspondence relating to these contracts was also not exhaustive. They denied that £512-17-0 became due to the plaintiff from the defendants for commission and alleged that on taking accounts a smaller sum will be found due to the plaintiff from the defendants for such commission. The items were exaggerated and were not due to the plaintiff. The defendants stated that they were bound to pay £18-11-10 1-2, the moiety of the £37-3-9 paid by the plaintiff to the City Line as agreed and not the whole sum. They also believed that the telegram charges would be less than stated, besides they were not bound to pay the charges of several telegrams.

The defendants alleged that the plaintiff and the defendants agreed between themselves that the plaintiff should put in the way of the defendants all his contracts for 1908 also and in pursuance of such agreement the plaintiff actually put in the way of the defendants the contract of the Hogarth's Line which the defendants countermanded from the plaintiff. They also contended that the plaintiff was not entitled to any interest. They submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs and counterclaim allowed with costs.

The case is proceeding.

SANCTITY OF OATH.

At the Court of Small Causes, Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, has disposed of the suit filed by Hsji Hirsji Gulo against Rattan Chatu and three others to recover Rs. 825 alleged to have been due on a bond passed by the defendants to the plaintiff.

Mr. Jehangir Patel, of Messrs. J. E. Patel and Coy, Solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff ; Mr. K. Santoke, Pleader, was for the defendants.

It was contended by the defense that the plaintiff had no right to sue on the bond as it was passed to him as manager of the 'Kasai' (butcher) jamat, and therefore, the jamat only could sue. Mr. Suntoke further contended that the jamat was an "escrow" and that the bond could not be enforced until the contingency mentioned in it occurred. This suit, he said, could not lie as the plaintiff had not placed the matter before the jamat.

After recording some evidence, the Court suggested that the matter might be referred to the members of the jamat. Thereupon, the plaintiff consented to have his suit dismissed, if the second and third defendants swore on the 'Koran' that the claim was not maintainable as alleged by them.

The defendants took the necessary oath and the suit was accordingly dismissed.

POLICE NEWS.

CHARGE AGAINST EUROPEAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. L. Holland, of Messrs. Holland and Company, Electrical Engineers, was placed by Inspector Walker, on a charge of theft of an electric fan.

Mr. Dhondy, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant, Mr. R. Nilkant, manager of Messrs. Javeri and Company, mill stores suppliers, of 5, Apollo Street, stated that a month ago, his firm received an electric fan for repairs from Morarji Gooculdass and Co. As they were not able to repair it, he sent it to Messrs. Holland and Company for repairs. Five days latter witness went for the fan, but was told by the accused to come two days later as the fan was not ready. Witness again went for it on Thursday when the accused told him that it was not ready. Witness had passed a cheque for Rs. 37 which included the repairing charges of the fan and the amount of previous bills, that were due. He sent his sepoy for the fan subsequently and when it was brought witness found that it was not repaired. Witness, thereupon, asked the accused to return the cheque which the accused refused to do. Witness then instructed the National Bank of India not to cash the cheque. On Friday morning witness' foreman informed him that the accused had taken away the fan. Witness then went to the accused and asked him about the fan, but the accused gave no reply. The police were then informed and the fan was recovered.

The accused stated to the Court that the complainant had taken away the fan from his shop under a deceitful procedure. He had a lien on the fan as he had done work for the complainant's firm off and on, and he had great trouble in recovering the money due to him notwithstanding that he called personally for it. Accused had given the complainant's representative to understand that he would not part with the fan unless the repairing charges and previous outstandings were paid. He farther stated that the major portion of the fan belonged to him as there was more money owing to him and that the complainant had deliberately cheated him.

His Worship discharged the accused. The fan was ordered to be returned to the complainant and the cheque to be given to Mr. Holland. The parties were also referred to a civil Court.

TRAFFIC IN COCAINE.

BEFORE Mr. A. H. S. Aston at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, one Nathu Prasad was charged with being in possession of 26 grains of cocaine without a license.

The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 35 with the alternative of 14 days' simple imprisonment.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. W. S. Draeup, Inspector Variawa, of the Excise Department, charged Syed Mahomed Syed Ahmed with possessing 958 grains of cocaine.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, John De'Souza, driver of taxi-cab No. 1404, was charged with rash and negligent driving by Inspector O'Brien. It was alleged that he was drunk at the time.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. He was convicted and fined Rs. 50.

THE DALRYMPLE CLARK CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 2.

In the sessions trial against Mr. Dalrymple Clark yesterday, Abdul Aziz, formerly Mahout of Green and Coy., spoke to the substitution of Roup Kali for "Maud." The former was one of the three elephants purchased at Suranpur by Birch as replacements. J.S.B. Birch said in October 1904, when the Assistant Superintendent of the Keddahs, he was present when Mr. Clark arranged the sale of "Maud" and "Thompson," to Steel's representatives, and at Calcutta in November 1904, Mr. Green gave witness twelve thousand rupees to purchase replacements and at Suranpore he bought four animals, three of which were substituted for "Thompson" and "Maud," their prices being the same, the registers showing all transactions with the elephants maintained in Dacca, also in Katha. Mr. Clark's old register showing substitutions, sales, etc., was copied into a new one, and the original destroyed when the Kheddah office was burned down. During the enquiry department-ally into the witness's conduct when he was suspended, Mr. Clark defrayed his expenses in regard to his defence. On being asked, witness said, he gave what information he could to Mr. Clark's Rangoon solicitors in connection with the present charge. He had not seen Mr. Clark's explanation to Government submitted in October last year, and was not aware what his original defence was. Mr. Clark arrived here in February in connection with the present case, and till the 5th April (when Birch was convicted with Gupta and Mukerjee, for the charge of defalcation of the Kheddah accounts), witness and Mr. Clark frequently consulted about the latter's defence. Mr. Clark never told him "Maud" was not sold to Steel's, or "Thompson" was sold in April 1904. He did not register the sale of these two animals, because exchanges were arranged for. He was not an employee of Green and Co., but occasionally signed cheques for them on Mr. Clark's authorisation, and paid money to their account at Calcutta, and accepted commission for purchases and sales. With regard to the twelve thousand rupees Mr. Green gave to witness to purchase for replacements, Birch did not know if the money was the Government's or the Company's, nor why the receipt from the seller of three elephants, which were substitutes, were given to Green and Co. and not to Government. In cross-examination by the Chief Judge, Birch said, Green and Co. supplied the Kheddahs in Burma for twelve thousand rupees, four animals (including threesubstitutes for "Maud" and "Thompson"), which originally cost that price at Suranpore, although marching them to Katha meant an expenditure of about twelve hundred more. The case will be resumed on Tuesday, owing to the absence of certain witnesses now on their way to Rangoon.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says : "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 4.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.)

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

2,3824-09. Mahemedally Jeevaji vs Bachuji S. Sangelia alias Jeynarayen Sahebdin M B Chothia,

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal

22-09 Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Vayedina vs Cawasji Jehangir Mody, J R Patel and Co.

29-09 M B Chothia Rama Yedoe Patel vs Mineeher Jal and Co a firm Mulla and Co.

37-09 Madhowji K and Co, Kursondhas Tejpal vs Valabhdhas Tejpalthan Payne and Co, Jan R and D,

38-09 Mulla and M Kapadia Bros a firm and another vs Maneckchand Kapurchand a firm Edgelow G W and Co.

39-09 Bhaisanker K and G.The Hope Mills Ld vs Vithaldas Pranjivandas and others Malvi H M and R.

40-09 Captain and V Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum N Jamshedji Nusserwanji Vatchaghandy.

41-09 S B Mehta Narandas Madhovji vs Jivraj Madhowji Tyabji D and Co.

43-09 Shamrao M and H Dayalbhoy Tapidas and others Maganlal Shivlal and others Thakerdas and Co, Raghavaya B and N Shamrao M and H.

44-09 Raghavaya B and N Savalaram M Sirgaonker vs Sukaram Hursett Mulla and M.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice DAVAR.)

For Confirmation of the Special Commissioner's Report and for the Consent Decree.

6-10 Tyabji D and Co Champaklal Mohanlal and others vs Hirachand Motichand and another Edgelow G W and Co.

Afterwards.

The Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice BEA

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
2	Okenfels s	Denker	H'burg, May 30
	Homfels s	Muller	Calcutta, June 22
	Linga s	Catbush	Karachi, June 30

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
2	Oceana s	Bruce	London
	Newby Hall s	Parker	Liverpool
	Querimba s	Smith	Jalcutta
	Harmonie s	Rae	Senoa
	Gresham s	Thompson ...	Marmo Goa

The following vessel began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Arabia, for London.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vorwaerts, left Trieste on the 27th ultimo and is due here on the 19th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 2.

FOR PORT SAID.

Sandsend s—11,160 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Harmonic s—2 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.
Chybassa s—473 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Magdala s—4 bales hemp, R Reeves and Co; 357 bales cotton waste and 125 bales hemp, K Vishram and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Danrobin s—1,250 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate and Co.
Himalaya s—63 cwt gum, G Sojpal.

FOR HAMBURG.

Himalaya s—55 bales cotton fly, J Kalidas; 50 bales hemp, E Comersey.

FOR HONGKONG.

Asaye s—5 1/2 cwt condiments, M Poonjiaji and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 4th July.

SCHOOL OF ARMS.

There will be Drill at the Town Hall to-morrow, Tuesday evening the 5th instant from 6 p.m.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 4th July.

502. Parade.—To-day Monday the 4th inst.—"G" Coy Parade on the Maidan at 7.30, a.m. until further orders, arms will be issued on parade.

503. Rifle Meeting.—The Bengal Punjab Rifle Meeting will be held at Meerut from 9th to 19th November 1910. Programme may be seen at Head-Quarters.

504. Lecture.—Tuesday the 5th inst.—Lecture at the Town Hall at 9-30, p.m. by Major A. W. Andrew, 116th Mahrattas. Subject.—Strategic genius of Napoleon.

All members are invited to attend.

Dress for Officers—Mess Dress White—Other ranks—Khaki but uniform is not compulsory.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th July.

INSPECTIONS.

110 The Inspector-General of Volunteers, India will inspect the Corps inside the Town Hall on Thursday July 14th, 1910.

Parade at 6 30 p m

Dress—Khaki and Forage Caps

All members, who are able to do so, are particularly requested to attend.

LECTURE.

111 A lecture will be delivered by Major A W Andrew 116th Mahrattas; in the Town Hall on July 5th at 9-30 p m

Subject.—Strategic Genius of Napoleon.

All members are invited to attend.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A

NOTICE.

Cricket.

The cricket nets will be available for practice on the Oval on Monday and Tuesday from 5 p m. (Weather permitting.)

The following match has been arranged, on the Oval at 2-30 p. m. Sunday July 10th.

B V A versus Officers R I M.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd July 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	2	7	p.m.	8	2
Teheran ...	3	10	40 a.m.	1	10
Suez	3	2	15 p.m.	0	27

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythea, and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala, without additional charge (22-11-09).

Cable Obook Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-10).

China reports Luchow line heavy leakage messages north are subject to delay. (28-6-10).

Moulmein Route to Siam via Kanburi right. (2-7-10).

Bhamo route to China right (3-7-10).

The special fee of Rs. 4 hitherto charged on wireless telegrams to or from the pilot vessel at the sandheads in addition to the Inland charges will be abolished from Saturday the 2nd of July 1910. Telegrams will be accepted at the usual Inland rates from that date (29-6 10.)

Turkish route interrupted beyond Basorah 3-7-10).

THE ROYAL GOOD HOPE ESPLANADE BAR,

WITH

JOHN ROBERTS BILLIARD SALOON,

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OLD PARSEE GEORGE,

REMOVED after 22 years from the 1st Esplanade Cross Lane to the new 3rd ESPLANADE CROSS LANE, opposite to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company.

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ENGLISH PALE ALE ON DRAUGHT.

Near Crawford Market.

A few minutes' walk from Tramway Line.

Wine, &c., of the best quality.

Charges comparatively very moderate.

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FRESH FLOWERS.

BEST FLORAL TRIBUTES on funeral occasions. Wreaths, Crosses, Bridal bouquets of Orange Blossoms and Sprays. Bouquets, Garlands, Fancy Floral Baskets, Cut Flowers, Button-holes, Pads to orders. Fruit, Flowering and Fobiage plants, malms, etc. PRICES MODERATE. Orders received day and night.

SORABJEE A. M. ERANEE,
Adelphi Hotel Compound, Clare Road,
Near Parsee Statue, Byculla.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST

By Appointment to

H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

AND

H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING,

HIGH CLASS GOODS

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AQUILA TONIC.

(Bases: Phosphates and Vegetable Albumen.) Refreshes the tired Brain; vitalizes the systems; restores lost Memory, and Health shattered through overexertion or through "excesses."

MASTER BUILDER

of Impaired Tissues and dedish Nerves. A marvellous BRAIN FOOD.

Per Bottle, Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

IT IS WORTH KNOWING FOR TRAVELLERS.

HOMOCEA.—The Great Pain Killer.

THILUM.—A certain cure for Rheumatism Gout, Neuralgia, etc.

HIPPACEA.—The finest ointment in the world for the Horse and other animals

TOMCE.—The one minute cure for all sorts of Toothache, Gumboils, Swollen Gums, etc.

JVARA-HARI.—The greatest fever destroyer in the world.

OMUM CARPOOR—Cures all stomach troubles, indigestion, diarrhœa, flatulence, spasms, etc.

No household and travellers should be without these.

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SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

. All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

"H. M."—Over your own name only.

The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 4th July, 1910.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S "TRIESTE."

AFTER buffeting with the waves for eighteen or nineteen days, between Aden and Bombay, the Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Trieste" reached the port and landed her passengers yesterday. Overdue ten to twelve days, it was but natural that people ashore should manifest anxiety and imagine the worst. But nautical men, knowing the conditions, and believing that the steamer was in every way well found, refused to believe in any theory but that which proved to be the correct one, that her machinery had sustained damage and that she had drifted helplessly out of her course. First north, then south, she was found off the Laccadives. Whether the Company, finding the vessel delayed, took sufficiently prompt and ample steps in searching for her is a point which has been much discussed. We hold that they did, and in contrast with the instance of the "Waratah" we consider they did everything which was either necessary or desirable. Considering that there had been cyclonic disturbances, cross currents, heavy seas and a strong monsoon, the delay of a day or two need not cause alarm. But when two days extended into three or four, the Agent of the Company—a foreign line trading to a foreign port—sought all the assistance which was available—and more. Not only did he instruct commanders of other vessels of his line to search for her, but applied for and obtained assistance from the Commander-in-Chief of the East India Squadron, Admiral Slade, and of the Director of Indian Marine as well as of other companies. Why was not a cruiser sent out from Bombay, it is asked? Simply because there is not a cruiser to send. H. M. S. "Perseus" is in dock, it is true, but in her present condition to send her to sea would be to send her to destruction. Why was not one at least of the big transports despatched? Because all three, the "Dufferin," "Hardinge" and "Northbrook," as is well known, are put into the hands of the repairers during the rains and the bulk of their crews paid off. Then, again, the survey boats are not built for monsoon conditions. Their crews are dispersed and their officers are engaged recording the results of their operations during the past season. Still H. M. S. "Fox" and "Proserpine" and the R. I. M. S. "Dalhousie" were sent out and for the matter of that are still out in search of the "Trieste."

But it seems that the rescue of a disabled ship is no easy matter in a heavy sea. The "Lowther Range," although she did remarkably well in towing the vessel for several days at snail's pace, was unable to bring her into harbour. The "China" broke her hawser as the "Lowther Range" had done, whilst the "Rose," manned by an experienced crew and officers who hesitate at nothing, succeeded only in fouling her own propeller or breaking her hawser, and exasperating everyone concerned. Had the "Trieste" been able to effect adequate repairs, she might have reached harbour on Friday night, but to carry out reliable repairs in a monsoon sea is absolutely impossible, and there seems no reason to doubt that the ship was admirably handled. The fact that she was able to report passengers and crew all well is ample proof of this. It was but natural that passengers who were eighteen days on a voyage—they only anticipated would occupy five or at the most six—should chafe under the delay and grow anxious, but, judging from the experiences they relate elsewhere, they suffered no severe privations, their chief enemies being seasickness and bad weather. They appear to have taken their troubles as philosophically as could be expected, and to have caused the commander and his officers no occasion for complaint of unreasonableness. Companions in misfortune, they shared their troubles and were mutually helpful in combatting them. The story of the "Trieste" is one which redounds to the credit of both ship's company and passengers, and one they will re-tell cheerfully many times in days to come when the anxiety and sense of soreness have become a memory.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE BIRDS. THE manner of Mr. Roosevelt's departure from England was characteristic of that versatile personage and the thoroughness with which he utilises every chance offered by fortune. No enterprise is too great or too small for his achievement. Having heard all sorts and conditions of men discuss every topic, political, social and scientific, he expressed a delightfully simple desire to interview the birds of England before he left her shores. Sir Edward Grey acted as cicerone and carried Theodore Roosevelt off to the New Forest to be introduced to the British birds therein dwelling. Any comparison is odious, even between birds of different countries, and it is sufficient for us to know that the great American, questioned as to the result of his bird recess gave a reply that was hardly complimentary to the high and mighty folk with whom he had been hobnobbing for some weeks, for he declared he had had about the most pleasant twenty-four hours of his trip, having had "a delightful time with your English birds." Happy unconscious creatures! they never knew they were on show to a Transatlantic judge, so their demeanour was artless and charming. No doubt they chirped, twittered, sang and flitted about unaffectedly and thereby won the heart of the mighty hunter who in another temper and climate had deliberately decimated the savage animals of the African wilds, and set all Europe agog to do him honour. It was no sudden whim, this of his to visit the birds in their homes, it was part of the programme he intended to perform. Some rural spot he meant to find where birds congregate and also some lover of these feathered creatures to personally conduct him. A man of parts who lays his dak with the consummate skill and foresight that distinguishes this remarkable man does not fail and Mr. Roosevelt found all he wanted in the New Forest under the aegis of Sir Edward Grey, himself an ornithologist of note. A motor took them from Basingstoke to the depths of the Forest and they walked, unaccompanied and free as air for hours in its green glades greatly to the relief of the engagement—warn Mr. Roosevelt. Directly a bird was seen or heard, he asked, and what is vouchsafed to few heard all about it, insisting with paper and pencil in hand on writing down its little characteristics and its name. The list he ran up in the course of this sylvan walk was astonishing and will afford him hours of pleasant study until the ex-President will know more about British birds than they know themselves. He was able, even without referring to this list, to check off the names of over a score of English songsters that he had seen or heard. Among them unfortunately he could not reckon the nightingale that king or queen of woodland singers. But he had experienced a British thunderstorm in all its glory before he closed his walk at picturesque Brockenhurst, to resume his journey to Southampton en route for the New World and home in the "Kaiserin Augusta Victoria," on board of which he was welcomed by a German band playing the Star-splangled Banner. Mr. Roosevelt was able to assure the newspaper representatives who crowded round him in his last moments, that he had heartily appreciated "the abounding courtesy and cordiality" with which he had been received in England. He does not seem to have been disturbed by the fact that he left Mr. W. J. Bryan behind to make what impression he could on English statesmen. Before he left London Mr. Roosevelt inscribed his name among Crowned Sovereigns and Heads of States in Mr. Whitelaw Reid's collection of autographs in Dorchester House.

AIRSHIPS AND "WIRELESS." ONLY a little while ago England, and in a greater degree Germany, were startled by the claim of an English inventor to have discovered a method of guiding aeroplanes in flight by means of wireless electricity. However his immediate appearance at a well-known music hall, where exhibitions were given with a toy-model, gave to many people some misgivings as to the seriousness of his claim. Now apparently rivals have appeared in the field, and according to this week's mail under circumstances which lead to more faith in the value of their work. They are Australians who have been making secret experiments near Tilbury in the control by "wireless" of submarines and dirigible balloons, and are credited with having spent £30,000 on their object. A Press view was given the other day, and according to the London reporters, the dirigible balloon, after a difficult test, fulfilled all that was claimed for it. The demonstration was given by the chief inventor, Mr. A. G. Roberts, who is well-known in Perth, West Australia. His dirigible balloon has an envelope 110ft. in length and 20ft. in diameter, and with the exception of the engines, which are understood to have been specially made for the dirigible, it follows the lines of the French models. Its machinery is electrically connected with the elevating planes and the rudder, and Mr. Roberts by means of the Hertzian waves, showed that he could control the elevating planes and rudder at will. He stood at a coil some distance away, entirely unconnected with the dirigible, and by operating this coil, showed how the electrical waves so acted on the machinery as to move it in any direction desired. The inventor was put to a severe test, but he was able to demonstrate absolute control over the working parts of the dirigible by means of the electrical waves. Mr. Roberts also showed how, by merely touching the coil, a bomb could be discharged from the dirigible at any given place. The inventor too showed an aeroplane, which he stated by the use of a gyroscope operated by wireless electricity, became automatically stable. He made the very important claim that such an air machine is quite independent of the state of the weather, and as in the case of the dirigible balloon, the dropping of bombs can be effected by the operator at the guiding apparatus. The reports do not state whether the British War Office has yet examined the inventions—the only officer present was connected with the Australian forces who attended in a private capacity. But remembering how quickly the War Office communicated with the first inventor to whom we have referred, we have no doubt that before long Mr. Roberts' claims will be thoroughly tested under the auspices of the advisory expert committee.

A TIMELY REPRINT. SCHOLARS everywhere will welcome the re-issue just now of Alberuni's great Arabic work on India in Dr. Sachau's excellent translation. This translation was first published hardly twenty years ago; but such was the reputation of the author as well as the translator that the rare good fortune for an Oriental work of having a whole edition exhausted, soon befell it. Still it was so much in demand that second-hand copies, procured with difficulty, have during all these years fetched fancy prices. The publishers, Messrs. Kegan Paul, have therefore done well to issue a reprint in their well-known Trubner's Oriental Series in which this translation first appeared. As this edition is slightly cheaper than its predecessor, and in the same handsome form, we doubt not that scholars and others will avail themselves of this opportunity of possessing a valuable work and that it will soon get out of print. Alberuni was a learned Arabic writer of the latter part of the tenth and earlier part of the eleventh centuries, and flourished at the court of Ghazni under the celebrated Mahmud and his successor. Mahmud was the first Mahomedan conqueror of India and in his reign this country was thrown open to foreign enquirers after several centuries of seclusion. With Huen Sang in the seventh century our Chinese sources of information on India come to an end. With Alberuni, four centuries later, our foreign sources begin again with a work which surpasses in value even the accurate narratives of the learned Chinese pilgrims. He stands at the head of what are commonly called the Persian historians of India. But his work is quite unique and stands apart from the generality of the writings of the latter. It is strictly speaking not historical but scientific, and it is free from the defects under which the latter labour. Exaggeration, prejudice and want of a critical spirit mar the works of Mahomedan writers on India. The indigenous Hindu religion and culture they despised and hardly ever took pains to be acquainted with them. But Alberuni from the very first undertook to give in Arabic a reliable and, what is more, a critical account of the literature, beliefs, science, etc, of the Hindus with whom the Mahomedans of Central Asia had in his time first come into contact. He came here in the train of Mahmud of Ghazni, and used his excellent opportunities as a courtier, following the great conqueror, to good purpose by consulting learned men among the Hindus for a knowledge of their own lore. He has succeeded admirably, and in his work has given us a conspection of Hindu civilisation in nearly all its aspects as he found it at the beginning of the eleventh century. The period of the composition of Alberuni's work, which is generally called *Indica*, was peculiarly fortunate. It was the end of the great epoch of seclusion in which India lay up till then, and the beginning of the momentous era of foreign conquests which have influenced indigenous culture and thought deeply. Alberuni came thus at a critical period for Indian civilization and has preserved its features accurately for later ages. It is for this that his work is specially prized by scholars. Dr. Sachau of Berlin is our best living authority in Arabic and his translation has been welcomed everywhere as an accurate rendering of a difficult original.

A VERNACULAR paper understands that Mr. Abdul Ghani, late Principal, Islamia College, Lahore, who was appointed Director of Public Instruction, Kabul, and was arrested in connection with a conspiracy against the Amir about two years ago, has died in jail.

THE question of the position of Administrator-General in Calcutta and Official Trustee of Bengal is engaging the attention of the Government of India, and it is understood that an experienced officer will be placed on special duty to enquire into the policy involved in these appointments, and suggest modifications and improvements. It is in contemplation to amend the Acts relating to Administrator General and the Official Trustee.

IT is understood that in August or September a Siamese commission will visit England for the purpose of arranging contracts for the supply of a large quantity of arms and ammunition, batteries of heavy guns, and the like. The supply necessary for the payment for such material as may be ordered has already been set aside by the creation of reserves out of revenue during the past few years, and a good deal of it lies in the hands of bankers in England and France. The commission will also visit Paris and Berlin on the way to London.

THE prospects of trade between Canada and Germany have improved so materially since the consummation of the recent tariff arrangement that the Dominion Government has decided to station an official trade commissioner in Berlin. Mr. W. G. Fisher, hitherto stationed at Glasgow, has received the appointment. Mr. Fisher is well acquainted with the German language. Mr. Fisher's mission is not only to look after the interests of Canadian trade in Germany, but pave the way for a commercial treaty more favourable to Canada than the one now in operation.

AT the Parish Church, Great Paxton, Huntingdonshire, on June 14, the wedding was solemnised of Mr. E. Frank R. Alford, of Woodbridge, eldest son of the late Dr. Ernest Alford, of Weston-super-Mare, and Miss Violet Mary (Mollie), only daughter of the Rev. A.G. Cane, vicar of Great Paxton, and formerly chaplain of Poona. The bride was given away by her father. Her bridesmaids were Miss Eva Alford, Miss Irene Alford, Miss Vera Meade, and Miss Emmeline Peppercorn. The bride's train was carried by a younger bridesmaid—Miss Desiree Baly—and Master Marcourt Steyner. Mr. Kendall Sadler was best man. The honeymoon is being spent in Switzerland.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE'S FOREIGN POLICY.

The Kaiser's Illness.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JUNE 18.

M. ALCIDE EBRAY, who for many years was the chief leader-writer on international questions on the *Journal des Debats*, and who afterwards occupied for some time an important diplomatic post, has brought out a large work on France's foreign policy. "La France qui Meurt" is rather a doleful title for him to select after the progress that his country has achieved in the diplomatic field, more especially of late years, but as he has a good many morals to point he probably considers that a warning tone may best conduce to driving them home. Although his readers may not be unanimous in endorsing all his arguments, he has succeeded in producing a book which is replete with valuable information. I may preface a necessarily brief notice with the remark that even when England was at the height of her unpopularity in France M. Alcide Ebray and the *Journal des Debats* did not despair of a return to a kinder order of things. I talked this matter over with him and with the other chief representatives of the paper from time to time, and I can state that by none was the origin of the entente cordiale hailed with greater enthusiasm than it was by them.

In the chapter entitled, "In the Service of France," M. Alcide Ebray reminds us that: "where, at a very early date, I separated myself, to my great surprise, from my fellow countrymen was in pleading in favour of a Franco-English rapprochement, and then an Anglo-Russian one. . . . Several sojourns in England, particularly in 1886 and 1897, had left on me the impression—an impression which survived Fashoda—that, although, France had returned to the field of colonial policy this was not a sufficient reason to divide the French and English peoples irremediably. On the morrow of the accession of the King of England I maintained in the *Journal des Debats* of Jan. 27, 1901, under the title, 'Edward VII., France, and England,' the thesis of a Franco-English rapprochement which would be rendered compatible with the Franco-Russian alliance through a rapprochement which I pointed out as possible between England and Russia." In this memorable article, from which he gives extracts, M. Alcide Ebray wrote: "The new King of England can contribute a great deal to this. On the one hand he has an admirable knowledge of our country and our real feelings, and on the other he is closely related to the Russian Court." "This," adds M. Ebray, "is what I wrote in January, 1901, laying down the principle of the Triple Entente, which was to become a reality in 1907, and which no one had yet suggested, either with reference to an Anglo-French rapprochement or to the Anglo-Russian one." Naturally, he acclaimed the agreement concluded in April, 1904, and when the unfortunate Dogger Bank incident occurred he sought to pour oil on the troubled waters. All honour, therefore, to such a pioneer of the entente cordiale and of the Triple Entente.

M. DELCASSE'S FALL.

In another chapter, headed "L'Annee infame," M. Alcide Ebray deals especially with the circumstances which led to the retirement of M. Delcasse from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and with the consequences of the line followed by M. Rouvier. Here is an interesting passage: "When the French were told that William II. 'did not wish to converse any longer' with M. Delcasse, it seemed to many of them quite as natural that the Minister should be sacrificed as that the Chancellor of the Empire should disappear if he had incurred the Emperor's wrath." But when at the memorable sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on July 20, 1909, M. Clemenceau accused M. Delcasse of having humiliated France, the entire House rose against him, and he fell.

Yet M. Alcide Ebray maintains that the powers that be are virtually in favour of peace at any price, and this argument he sustains in another chapter, entitled "The Republic and Diplomacy," which contains some rather sharp criticism :—

"Even if France had at her disposal an army which was sure of victory, she would not be the more advanced for all that. Neither the Government nor Parliament would care to use it. They would fear that a war might compromise the stability of the regime. This is so apparent that the opinion has been expressed without hesitation that many members of Parliament would dread a fortunate war even more than an unhappy one, because a victorious general would appear to them more dangerous than a vanquished one."

M. Alcide Ebray goes as far back as the time of Gambetta and his relations with Count Henckel von Donnermarck in support of his contention, and he actually says that "this dogma of peace a outrance is to imperious with many Republicans, Moderate as well as Radical, that it leads them to see without disfavour certain foreign alliances directed against France in the hope that, feeling herself constrained by these alliances, she will display all the more hesitation in running into 'adventures.'"

This may, indeed, be the sentiment of a certain class of politicians, and efforts may be made at trying moments by persons whose sons are serving in the army to put pressure on legislators, but, after all, they form only a portion of the entire nation. Whatever the reasons may be, and they are probably numerous and varied, the fact remains that France is pacifically inclined, and can not be accused of any lurking desire to promote strife or to fish in troubled waters. This is a well-deserved tribute to her prudent diplomacy, and although prudence may sometimes be carried too far, as was seen just five years ago during the wrangle over Morocco, it is, when all is said and done, an excellent quality. And the tenour of this large work is also noteworthy, for it quite successfully disposes of the accusation that an effort has ever been made to "encircle" Germany, the author's history, and even criticism, being throughout direct and absolutely unquestionable evidence to the contrary.

THE KAISER'S ILLNESS.

A certain amount of public uneasiness has again been occasioned by the indisposition of the Emperor William, in consequence of which his Majesty has abandoned his immediate arrangements, including the inspection of the Bodyguard on the Doberitz manœuvre ground this morning, and the visits to Hanover and Hamburg that were to have occupied the end of this and the beginning of next week. The trouble from which the Monarch is suffering is, however, officially described as nothing more serious than an extravasation of blood on the knee, and the cause of the public disquietude, which was actually reflected in a nervous feeling on the Bourse, is to be found rather in the wholesale alterations of the Imperial plans than in the nature of the affection or any of its admitted symptoms. On the other hand, it must always be borne in mind in cases of this sort that the Emperor is very impatient of illness of any kind that is likely to interfere with the multifarious activities of his busy existence, and whenever it is possible he follows the principle that prevention is better than cure. In pursuance of this rule he invariably adopts stringent precautions on the first appearance of any malady so that the period of enforced idleness may be kept within the narrowest limits. Consequently there seems no reason to suppose that his present indisposition will take other than a normal course or necessitate his remaining at Potsdam for more than a few days.

ANNOUNCEMENT AT POTSDAM.

The first intimation that the Emperor was not enjoying his usual health was conveyed in the following announcement issued at Potsdam on Wednesday morning :

"His Majesty the Emperor and King is suffering from an extravasation in the right knee joint, apparently occasioned by the first ride undertaken after his convalescence, and is obliged to abandon his participation in the manœuvres at Doberitz planned for the 16th of this month, and the journey to Hanover and Hamburg. The general condition of His Majesty is in no way affected, his temperature has not risen, and there is practically no pain. To anticipate misinterpretations, the doctors attach importance to the announcement of the fact that no connection exists between the affection of the knee and the boil which is now healed."

The "Lokalanzeiger," which has close relations with Court circles, seeks to make light of the Emperor's indisposition. It declares that the knee trouble consists of an abrasion caused by riding, and that the Monarch abstained from attendance at the military exercises in order to spare the bruised spot further friction. It is, adds this paper, still possible that the Emperor will attend the regatta on the Lower Elbe on Monday, and no change has yet been made in his plans for taking part in next week's yacht racing at Kiel. It is stated elsewhere, however, that the large reception that was to have been held in his Majesty's honour on Monday at the house of Herr Ballin, managing director of the Hamburg-America Line, has already been cancelled.

FLOODS ON THE CONTINENT.

Rain clouds have burst and floods occurred in Switzerland, Germany and Hungary, have and though so far as English travellers are concerned, the Continental tourist season can scarcely be said to have set in in all its fulness, there are yet a sufficient number of English people sojourning at present in the best-known holiday resorts of Germany and Switzerland to give the subject of the disastrous floods in both of these countries a real and serious interest to the people at home. The large number of inquiries which in the course of the last two days have been made at the offices of the various railway and travel agencies having offices in London, and directly serving the affected regions, would of itself serve to attest the concern which the floods and the havoc they have wrought have awakened in the metropolis.

Apart from all question of danger to life or limb—and the restless tourist, moving from show-place to show-place, enjoys on the whole a remarkable immunity from the perils of flood and field—the mere interruption of regular communication on the main tourist routes and their tributaries suffices to raise anxiety. Saving for the comparatively few, with whom foreign travel is a pastime to be taken up or relinquished at will, people embarking upon a Continental tour have to plan their itinerary within well defined limits as to dates, and any dislocation of the prearranged scheme by a single day, or perhaps even by a few hours, may be fraught with considerable inconvenience. Accordingly it is the interruption of traffic which the floods have brought in their wake that has excited the keenest interest amongst travellers who may be contemplating a visit to the affected districts, and amongst the friends of those who are there at this moment.

Away at the other end of the Lake of Lucerne near Brunnen, from which point the southern arm of the lake thrusts itself between the enclosing mountains towards Fluelen, communcation on the St. Gothard railway is interrupted. All who are familiar with that district can readily recognise what such interruption means at this season of the year. Brunnen, a station on the above-mentioned railway, is not only one of the most lovely places on the lake, but it is one of the chief tourist centres of Switzerland. Who that has ever traversed it can forget the beauties of the Axenstrasse, the road, mainly hewn in the rock, which stretches the nine miles from Brunnen to Fluelen, commanding magnificent views of lake or mountain practically all the way.

Another district in which railway communication is interrupted is between Buchs and Landeck, the latter a picturesquely-situated village on the direct route to Innsbruck, the capital of the Austrian Tyrol. The exact spot at which the interruption has taken place is not very clearly known, but that it lies somewhere between the two points named is pretty obvious from the reports to hand. The line from Innsbruck westwards through Landeck steers a pretty direct course as far as Feldkirch, after which, turning southwestwards in the direction of Buchs, it joins the Rhine valley route from the Lake of Constance southwards to Coire. It, therefore, occupies a fairly important position in the system of communication in that portion of Switzerland. At Innsbruck, by the way, the River Inn was some nine or ten feet higher than the normal on Tuesday last.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOSNIA.

A remarkable sequel to the recent visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph to Bosnia has just been reported from Sarajevo. As the head of the Government, General Baron Varesanin was returning at noon on Wednesday from the official opening of the new Bosnian Diet to his palace, a man on the Kaiser Bridge fired five revolver shots at the occupants of the carriage. The General, his wife and his adjutant had a miraculous escape from death or injury as the assailant had fired so near the equipage that the bullets struck the carriage panels. With the remaining cartridge he shot himself and fell mortally wounded.

The would-be assassin is said to be a Socialist. On the other hand, private reports from Sarajevo declare him to a Macedonian Serb, who left Agram two days ago for Sarajevo. It is believed in Vienna that he is a Nationalist fanatic who in revenge for the annexation of Bosnia by Austria intended to murder the chief of the Government. Others, however, suspected that he is the tool of those persons who had planned an attack upon the Emperor during his recent visit, but were prevented from carrying it out by the rigorous measures adopted, and the exclusion of all suspected strangers from the town.

In its evening issue the *Neue Freie Presse* remarks that the five shots fired would probably have been discharged sooner had the assassin found an earlier opportunity. "It is now evident," says the above-named paper, "to what dangers the Monarch was exposed during his Bosnian journey. There is no doubt that the monarchy has been threatened with a serious misfortune. By the death of the assailant further research is rendered difficult and the way is opened for endless speculations."

According to the latest news from Sarajevo, the assailant's real name is Bogoljub Cerajic, and he is a student at Nevesinje, in Montenegro. Documents found on the person of the man prove his connection with a band of Anarchists.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

INVESTORS REASSURED.

Policy of the Commission.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 2.

A semi-official statement has been published for the purpose of tranquilising the minds of American and European investors, respecting the action of the Inter-state Commerce Commission, which it is authoritatively declared will do nothing to jeopardise the interests of investors or hinder the legitimate business of railways.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The statement with regard to American railways stimulated European buying of Americans and good recoveries were made.

THE SPIRIT DUTY.

Irish Firm to be Wound Up.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Irish distillers, Messrs. Kinahan and Company have decided to wind up, owing to the increased whiskey duty.

THE NEW JAPANESE TARIFF.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The Japanese tariff continues to form the subject of serious criticism.

The "Times" has published a letter from Mr. Ruddiman Johnston, dated from Tokio, emphasising that the tariff favours flimsy machinery at the expense of more solid and more lasting British machinery, notably in the case of printing machines.

THE INDIAN ORDERLIES.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The King's four Indian orderlies, who have been here since April and occupied a prominent place as guards at the Lying-in-State of King Edward, left for India yesterday, taking gifts from Queen Alexandra.

BERI-BERI ON THE "PROSERPINE."

LONDON, JULY 2.

Four critical cases of beri-beri from H. M. S. "Proserpine" have been landed at Plymouth.

EMPIRE RIFLE MATCH.

Britain Leading.

LONDON, JULY 1.

Scores in the Empire Match at Bisley at the conclusion of the six hundred yards range were: Britain 1,139, Australia 1,135, Canada 1,128 and India 1,064. Singapore has retired.

LONDON, JULY 2.

In the Empire rifle contest Singapore have made 1,081 and have not retired.

LATER.

At Bisley to-day the weather was better though still showery and gusty. The totals in the Empire match at 800 yards were: Britain 1,498, Australia 1,482, Canada 1,481, Singapore 1,427 and India 1,388.

There was torrential rain at Bisley this afternoon. The score in the Empire match at the 900 and 1,000 yards ranges was:—Britain 2,177, Canada 2,105, Australia 2,045, India 1,973, and Singapore 1,972.

AMERICAN ELECTORAL BILL.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The New York State Assembly and Senate have rejected the Electoral Bill, the adoption of which was recommended by Mr. Roosevelt in his first public pronouncement since his return. President Taft and Governor Hughes also approved the Bill.

JOHNSON-JEFFRIES FIGHT.

LONDON, JULY 2.

Reuter telegraphs from Reno that the combatants have stopped active training, and everything is in readiness for the contest.

The latest betting is 10 to 6 1-2 on Jeffries.

LONDON, JULY 3.

A Reno telegram states that the purse amounts to £20,200 and is the greatest on record.

NEW REPTON HEAD-MASTER.

LONDON, JULY 2.

Mr. William Temple, son of Archbishop Temple, has been appointed headmaster of Repton.

MILITARY NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 2.

Generals Nicholson, Smith-Dorrien, Paget and Ewart, have been appointed to the new rank of Aide-de-Camp General to the King.

CRICKET.

LONDON, JULY 2.

Hampshire has beaten Somerset at Taunton, by an innings and two runs.

Sussex has beaten Warwick in Sussex, by sixty runs.

The matches between Middlesex and Notts at Lords and Worcestershire and Essex at Worcester have been abandoned.

The match between Surrey and Lancashire at Manchester has been abandoned.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Orders for Boycott to Cease.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 1.

Constantinople advices state that Government has circularised the provincial authorities that as the Cretan question is being solved in favour of Turkey, the boycott is unwarranted. The circular points out that Ottomans, foreigners and Greeks are all suffering, and orders measures to check the boycott.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Despatches from Constantinople state that the anti-Greek boycott is slackening. The Porte has asked Germany and Austria whether they are prepared to join the Cretan concert with a view to a definite settlement of the question.

DEATH OF HON. MAURICE GIFFORD.

Fatal Petrol Accident.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The death has occurred of the Honourable Maurice Gifford. He was undergoing a rest cure at Hoddesdon and was found rushing into the garden in a mass of flames. Before he died he said he was cleaning his clothes with petrol and lighted a cigarette which must have ignited the spirit. The Doctor deposed that Gifford was suffering from acute nervous prostration, but there was no sign of insanity. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

LABOURERS' HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Mr. Keir Hardie's Strictures.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Mr. Keir Hardie, speaking at the Housing demonstrations at Merthyr, said the Guests and Lord Wimborne posed as friends of the workers at Election times while the housing conditions at Dowlais due to low wages at the ironworks, where the Guests made millions, were a disgrace to civilisation. Nowhere in Britain were the industrial conditions worse.

IRISH LAND STOCK.

LONDON, JULY 2.

Four millions of the three per cent. Irish Land Stock has been issued at 92½.

SAVARKAR SAILS FOR INDIA.

LONDON, JULY 1.

Savarkar was taken on board the "Morea" at Tilbury to-day, in the custody of the Indian police.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The death is announced of Mr. Donald Ferguson of the *Ceylon Observer*.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The deaths are announced of the dramatist, Captain Robert Marshall, Martin Hume and Dr. Frederick Furnivall.

Captain Robert Marshall was born in 1863, and was educated at St. Andrew's and Edinburgh Universities. He joined the West Riding Regiment in 1886, was promoted Captain in 1895, and retired in 1898. In 1898-4 he was District Adjutant, Cape Town, and from 1895-8 was Aide-de-Camp to the then Governor of Natal (Sir W. Hely-Hutchinson). After his retirement, Captain Marshall devoted himself entirely to the writing of plays, of which twelve were played in London and in many parts of the world. His best-known pieces were perhaps "His Excellency the Governor," "The Second in Command," and the "Duke of Killiecrankie."

Mr. Martin Andrew Sharp Hume, the well-known historian, was born in December 1847. The son of an officer in the East India Company's Service, he was educated at Madrid, where branches of his family resided for over a century, and afterward graduated at Cambridge. He was editor of Spanish State Papers; Public Record Office Lecturer in Spanish History and Literature at Pembroke College, Cambridge; Examiner in Spanish and Lecturer in the University of London, and Examiner in the University of Birmingham. He contested Maidstone in 1885, Central Hackney in 1886 and Stockport in 1892 and 1893, in the Liberal interest. He was attached to the Turkish Army during the campaign on the Lom, 1878-9, and has travelled much in South America and Africa. He published many volumes of English and Spanish history, the first of which was published in 1889.

Dr. Frederick James Furnivall, barrister-at-law, was a member of the British Academy, founder and director of the Early English Text, Chaucer, Ballad and new Shakespeare Societies, founder of the Wycliff and Shelley Societies, joint founder of the Browning Society, editor of English M. S. S. and Old Texts. He worked with F. D. Maurice, J. M. Ludlow, T. Hughes, etc., in the Christian Socialist and Co-operative Movement and at the Working Men's College. He was Honorary Secretary of the Theological Society and was for many years joint and then sole editor of its English (now the Oxford) Dictionary, while material was being collected. He died at the age of 80. All his life he was greatly interested in rowing and sculling.

TRADE AGENTS IN TIBET.

Some Anxiety Felt.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 2.

In the existing disturbed state of Tibet, some anxiety has been expressed regarding the safety of British Trade Agents in that country, but so far no necessity has been felt either to strengthen the escorts, or recall the Agents. The Chinese occupation is much resented by the Lamas, but has not found expression in any way hostile to the British at Gyantse, where Captain Weir and Lieut. Creagh are stationed. The escort consists of fifty sepoys of the 120th Rajputs and at Yavung Mr. D. Macdonald, Trade Agent, has twenty-five, sepoys of the same Regiment. These guards, it is believed, are sufficient to hold the posts against any sudden outbreak of people.

SIMLA, JULY 2.

Although no official information is available, there is a growing impression that the situation in Tibet has improved, and the Chinese are beginning to recognise the faults of their ways, and there is no chance of immediate difficulty or complication. The atmosphere, however, is not yet clear of Chinese intrigues in Tibet and the adjoining countries.

ARRIVAL OF THE "TRIESTE."

A THRILLING VOYAGE.

Adventures of the Rescuers.

FATALITY ON THE "LOWTHER RANGE."

The Austrian-Lloyd steamer "Trieste," in tow of the P. and O. Company's tug "Dewan," finally completed her eventful voyage from Aden to Bombay late yesterday, coming to an anchor well out in the harbour, opposite Apollo Bunder, at 5 o'clock. As a matter of fact it was not expected that the vessel would arrive so early, the estimates which were regarded as most probable putting the hour of anchoring as much later. Consequently many of the official arrangements that are ordinarily made on the occasion of passengers' arrival in Bombay had to be hurriedly completed at the last moment. The "Trieste" will go into dock to-day or to-morrow.

The news of the vessel's arrival was soon bruited abroad, and by the time she had come to an anchorage, on the various bunders along the sea-front were gathered crowds of sight-seers. It was for some time doubtful where the passengers would be landed, and at 7 o'clock when it was stated that Carnac Bunder had been chosen for that purpose a rush was made thither. A weary hours' wait followed and it was then notified that the tender would be taken alongside Prince's Dock Wall. Another rush, and when the belated passengers ultimately arrived the crowd assembled to welcome them ran into hundreds. The welcome accorded was cordial and was evidently much appreciated.

It will be remembered that the "Trieste" left Aden for Bombay on Tuesday June 14th and in the ordinary course of things should have reached port on Tuesday June 21st. As the days passed and no news of the vessel came to hand much anxiety was felt and ultimately seven vessels were sent on a search mission. It was believed that, as actually turned out to be the case, a serious breakdown had occurred and that the vessel, not being under control, had been driven to the northward, a theory, as will be shown later on, that proved partially wrong.

Meanwhile, the wildest stories gained currency that the vessel had been sighted off Karachi, and others that she had actually arrived in Bombay harbour. On Friday night a report, more circumstantial and persistent than usual, was in circulation that the vessel had been signalled, and that, in Company with another vessel of the same firm, the "China," in tow of a tramp, she had arrived at the pilot station. This fortunately turned out to be correct, and on Saturday the information was definitely published in the "Bombay Gazette."

THE VOYAGE.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

We are able to publish in the following narrative a fairly detailed account of the "Trieste's" thrilling voyage:—The steamer left Aden at 11-30 a.m. on June 14th and on the following day passed through the Gulf of Aden, all being well. On the 14th and 15th ordinary monsoon weather was experienced, and on the 16th it and the sea are described as being a bit rough. At noon on June 16th the "Trieste" was about 240 miles from Aden. Nothing of note occurred until about 8 p.m. on the 16th. The passengers were at dinner when a sudden shock and violent oscillation of the vessel was experienced. Some confusion ensued, particularly among some foreign lady passengers, but it only needed the firm assurance of the commander to restore order and quiet.

The Chief Engineer immediately went below and it needed but little examination to show that the tunnel shaft had snapped. The engines were at once stopped. At this time a high sea was running and the ship rolled heavily. The "Trieste" was then 409 miles distant from Aden, and near the Kuri Maris.

As soon as possible a sail was set as considerable anxiety was felt regarding the vessel's proximity to land, it being feared she might drift on to the rocks of the Northern Coast of Socotra. To add to the already existing difficulties the wind freshened with a gale, and late at night the sail was carried away. Nothing could be then done and it was decided to wait until morning before any further attempt was made to get sail in to the vessel. This was an uncomfortable dilemma because of the chances believed to exist of the ship drifting further north on to the Arabian Coast. The awnings were stripped off their booms and improvised as sails.

The Commander, soon after the breakdown, deemed it advisable to set a course for Karachi as with the strong northerly set it was thought that port would be made more quickly than Bombay; but it was not to be so, for the "Trieste" was carried to the South, and it was finally decided to adhere to the Bombay course. The vessel under sail averaged approximately ninety miles a day and actually sailed for a distance of 920 miles before the tramp "Lowther Range," outward bound from Cardiff to Bombay, with a cargo of coal consigned to the P. and O. Company, fell in with her, attracted by her rockets. When the "Lowther Range" appeared the "Trieste" was approximately in the latitude of Calicut, the Laccadives bearing East by North and nine days had elapsed since the breakdown. She stood by the "Trieste" during that night and on the following morning, after the actual position had been made clear by signals, was begun the difficult task of attempting to pass a hawser from one ship to another. Attempt after attempt was made, but all failed, and it was not until the 29th that is, six days after the "Lowther Range" made her appearance, that the officers of the "Trieste" succeeded in passing a steel hawser to the other vessel and the actual tow begun. All went well for three days, but when the "Lowther Range" had succeeded in getting her charge within twelve miles of the pilot station the hawser carried away, and it was decided to bring the vessel to an anchor. It was at that time impossible to convey intelligence of the "Trieste's" safety to Bombay. On June 1st the Hansa liner "Ockenfels" came in sight and was signalled, and requested to report the steamer's position. At 6-30 p.m. on the same day, the "China," which had left port that morning, came up. The sea was very rough all the evening and throughout the night, and the "China" found it difficult to hold communication with her companion. However she spoke to her, and at once received the good news that all on board were safe. As owing to the very choppy sea the "Lowther Range" found it impossible to keep a hawser intact and was unable to bring the "Trieste" into the harbour without assistance. The "China" attempted to take the vessel in and succeeded in getting two ropes fastened. Both these, however, in a very short time parted. Later on the Port Trust tug "Rose" arrived and did her best to assist the "Trieste." She, too, unfortunately failed, for in her attempts to get a rope to the steamer she got a hawser foul of her own propellor and the latter became useless. All three vessels stood by the "Trieste" during the night and in the morning the Commander of the "China" decided to put back into Bombay and ask for more assistance.

The "Rose" returned to the Docks about five in the afternoon and about the same time the P. and O. Company's tug "Dewan" started out to try and bring the "Trieste" in. When she got to the disabled vessel she passed a hawser, but owing to the heavy sea and rolling of the vessel this soon parted as did others that were attached. Finally the "Dewan" had to draw of and return to harbour for coal and more hawsers.

THE VOYAGE COMPLETED.

We have been able to elicit the following account of the actual towing of the "Trieste" into Bombay Harbour:—The "Dewan" with Captain Sydney Andrews, Marine Superintendent of the P. and O. Company, on board, left Bombay harbour at 3 p.m. on Saturday, 2nd instant, to render assistance. On getting out of harbour a heavy sea was encountered, increasing to a very heavy sea when the "Dewan" reached the s. s. "Trieste" which was then anchored about 12 miles west of the Prongs Light House. This was at 6 p.m. just at the time the "Lowther Range" had made another attempt to take the disabled steamer in tow. Shortly after and before the "Trieste" anchors could be hove up, the wire hawsers between the two ships again parted, and the "Trieste" had again to pay out chain to her anchors. By this time it was getting dark and the risk of running away hawsers from the "Dewan" to the "Trieste" was so great that it was considered advisable to wait until Sunday morning before another attempt was made. The tug in the meanwhile came back to Bombay and had taken on board a 12-inch coir hawser of 200 fathoms in length and with this and a 24-inch coir spring of 15 fathoms, the tug a gain proceeded to sea on Sunday morning, Captain Andrews again being on board. The disabled steamer was reached at 1 p.m. and at 1-30 the hawser had been made fast on board the "Trieste" and the final towing began.

It was found very difficult to keep the vessel before the sea at first, but this was eventually accomplished, and the disabled steamer was safely towed into harbour by the "Dewan," where she anchored at 5 p.m., and without any mishaps. The putting of the hawser on board the "Trieste" and the eventual towing of a heavy ship in a high sea was naturally attended with great risks and the strain on the tug was very heavy but without any accident or hitch the steamer was brought safely into port.

The P. and O. Company, and Captain Andrews are to be congratulated on the success achieved by the "Dewan."

The difficult task accomplished involved great risk and grave anxiety, but, of course, the lives and property of the passengers and ship warranted the risk being taken.

A DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.

So far as the "Trieste" is concerned it is possible to report that no loss of life occurred; but unfortunately, the same cannot be said of the "Lowther Range." On June 26th, while the second engineer was working a winch a mountainous sea broke on board and dashed the unfortunate man against the winch. He sustained terrible injuries, including a fractured skull, and before his shipmates, many of whom were also badly knocked about, could render assistance the body was washed overboard. An attempt was made to recover the body but was unsuccessful. It is understood that the chief engineer also received serious injuries.

The sad intelligence was signalled to the "Trieste," and it cast a gloom over the ship. The passengers had hailed the advent of the "Lowther Range," with much relief and satisfaction, and the knowledge that one of her crew had lost his life in assisting in their rescue was received with much sorrow.

PASSENGERS' NARRATIVES.

A EULOGY AND AN INDICTMENT.

Mr. Payne, the well-known Bombay solicitor, was one of the passengers and gave a most interesting account of the disastrous voyage. He was particularly anxious to give every praise to the officers and crew of the "Lowther Range" and to the officers of the "Trieste." He said:

"We had a very calm voyage until we were two days out of Aden. Then the commencement of our trouble occurred on the Thursday evening as we were sitting at dinner. Just at the end of the meal, just before the coffee was served, we all felt a violent vibration of the ship. The Captain, but no one else, at once left the table, and soon afterwards we were told that the propeller shaft had been broken, that nothing could be done to repair it and that they all must await the arrival of another steamer."

"Did they tell you what caused the propeller shaft to break?" our representative asked.

"No, but I hope they will tell us what caused it to break, as it had been very calm all the way until then," was the emphatic reply.

"Next morning" Mr. Payne continued, "we found that we had drifted eight miles to the north and were making for the Arabian Coast. The crew and officers worked very hard, and at once prepared to hoist sail. However, it appeared that the boat was provided with one sail only and as soon as they had got that up it was blown to ribbons. The weather was now very rough and subsequently we experienced terrible storm as we drifted right through the worst of the monsoon. After this they made up sails from awnings, and altogether we must have sailed under these for about 800 miles before we saw the "Lowther Range." On the Monday we got a course a little bit to the south, but soon again we were drifting north and they told us there was danger of the boat drifting on to the Kuri Maris. There seemed to be little chance of keeping her off the rocks, but suddenly and to our immense relief we got into a current which carried us south again. The Captain now assured us that the ship had drifted clear of the dangerous piece of coast and was perfectly safe. The Captain now made every effort to regain the ordinary course and make for Karachi, but the ship would not steer and kept bearing away to the south.

"It was on the next day after this, a Thursday, that we first saw the "Lowther Range." Flares were lighted, rockets were sent up, and these were very promptly answered by her crew. They came up within a fairly close distance of us, but that night owing to the heavy sea it was not possible to do anything. During the whole of the next day the men on the "Lowther Range" made repeated efforts to get a line aboard the "Trieste" but failed on each occasion. Their efforts we heroic. It was a magnificent sight to see their Captain standing on her bridge and directing the men through a megaphone. Time after time huge waves broke over him and over the whole ship, and then with the heave of the boat he would be taken almost out of sight. However, he grimly stuck to his task and was bravely and steadfastly supported by his officers and his crew. At last when a hawser was fastened and he attempted to tow us it soon snapped. The pertinacity of the crew was remarkable; every time they failed to get the rope over us they at once signalled 'Try again.' On the Saturday it was hoped that she would make another attempt but all they could do, so rough was the sea, was to signal that they would stand by. On the next day, Sunday, the "Lowther Range" again tried to get a rope on board the "Trieste" but the operation was a very dangerous one and during the day one unfortunate man on the cargo boat lost his life. The second engineer was working at the winch, when a wave knocked him completely off his feet. His head was cut severely and he was washed overboard immediately. We could see it from the "Trieste" and it was a most gruesome sight, as his body was carried right past the whole length of the Trieste staining the sea with blood. They got out a boat and tried to recover his body, but without success and that stopped operations for the day.

"The next day again the sea was too rough for any attempt to tow us to be made, but eventually on the Wednesday they got a line secured on board, and this fortunately held. The "Lowther Range" then towed us about 300 miles, when the hawser broke and they were unable in such rough weather to get another secured. We then drifted under sails to a distance of twelve miles from Bombay where we were found by the "China."

"As the result of our experiences during the last 48 hours the resources of the Bombay Port Trust have become the laughing stock of every one on the ship. After we had been towed for 300 miles by a little tramp we got within twelve miles of Bombay. The resource of the Port Trust were insufficient to bring us that short distance. The whole of these resources consist of one little tug. Had we been in danger or had we drifted on to the rocks, all the people ashore could have done would have been to look on. There is no life-boat or any other life saving appliances in Bombay."

A LADY PASSENGER'S ACCOUNT.

After a most perilous voyage the "Trieste" arrived in tow of the P. and O. tug, "Dewan" and anchored off Middle Ground. The "Trieste" left Aden on Tuesday, June 14th, and broke down off Socotra through her tile shaft carrying away when the vessel was diving heavily in the following sea. The N-E current carried the steamer towards the Arabian Coast as far as the Kurya Moryas, when she experienced an easterly set and then to the southward E. by N. of the Laccadives, when fortunately she was sighted by the "Lowther Range," a steamer heavily laden with coal. Hawsers were passed, and the crew and passengers of the "Trieste" felt they were nearing the end of their troubles. The "Lowther Range," towed the "Trieste" for four days, the vessels rolling heavily, almost swamped at times, by the heavy sea. On the fourth day, the hawser was carried away and the "Trieste" was once more adrift, this time for two days, but the "Lowther Range" was standing by giving hope to all on board the broken-down steamer. It is with the deepest regret I must mention the death of the 2nd Engineer of the "LowtherRange." Heavy seas were breaking over part of the vessel while he stuck to his post driving the winch, taking in the hawser. One sea, heavier than the others, washed him first from one side of the deck to the other, and then when he was badly injured, the sea carried him overboard. All on board the "Trieste" saw him slowly drifting past. Lifebelts were thrown, but the poor man was past help.

The greatest praise is due to the Captain of the "Lowther Range", who nobly stood by for ten days, but, as he remarked, "What else could I do?" The passengers so appreciated his conduct that they instead of landing went on board his vessel to thank him.

The first report of the vessel's safety was sent you by the steamer "Ockenfels." The Port Trust Tug was sent out at once and found the "Trieste" about 15 miles off Bombay. She had towed and drifted North during the latter part of her adventurous voyage. Mawsers were at once passed and the "Rose" went ahead; but unfortunately her towing-bar was torn out and she was forced to give up. The Harbour Master jumped into the small dinghy, but the boat got adrift before the men got in and he was obliged to scull himself on board the "Trieste." The "Rose" returned to Bombay and the "Dewan" with Captain Andrews proceeded out; she found the "Trieste" at anchor 12 miles off the Prongs, the light-house, bearing E.-N.-E.

Nothing could be done last night in the darkness with the heavy sea. At daylight, hawsers were passed from the "Lowther Range," but by this time all the good ropes had been used up and the one now made fast soon parted and the "Trieste" let go both anchors and awaited assistance from Bombay.

On Sunday morning Captain Andrews, with Mr. Wilkinson, Pilot, went out again in the "Dewan" and was successful with the first throw of the line. The hawser was speedily run out and the "Dewan" started towing, coming along quite comfortably. It was necessary to set the few head sails on the "Trieste" as she kept on coming up in the wind.

The Captain, officers, and crew of the unfortunate steamer were completely worn out. The Captain's chief anxiety was on account of provisions, the "Trieste" far from having three months' rations on board for passengers and crew, ran short a week ago and the people on board had to eke out their half rations from the raisins and macaroni forming part of the cargo. Water, too, was running short and all on board were in a pitiful plight. The first request on landing was for a cigarette. This tale of the sea will, no doubt, be told with many variations during the next few days. The memories of the voyage will long remain with those who had to undergo the unfortunate experience of drifting about the Indian Ocean for twenty days during the S.-W. Monsoon, First along the Arabian Coast and then Easterly. the "Trieste" made 900 miles with a few rags of head sails and the help of the current, then set down as far as the Laccadives.

All on board, in spite of their many discomforts, were cheerful and kept up their spirits until all danger was over.

The "China's" signal was not very reassuring "Thought you were lost."

We were, but did not at any time abandon hope. All on board conducted themselves with cheerfulness and fortitude during their most trying experiences, drifting north-south and east, rolling very heavily, short of food, heavy seas breaking over the vessel adrift in the open ocean without sighting a vessel until the "Lowther Range" came to their assistance.

OTHER ACCOUNTS.

Another passenger, a British officer, proceeding from Aden on leave, who had evidently familiarised himself with the daily routine of the vessel also spoke in the highest terms of the conduct of the Commander, officers and crew of the "Trieste." They were real jolly fellows, he told a reporter "and did all in their power to help us and make us comfortable." He had however a good deal to say regarding the resources of the vessel herself. He said that three days after the breakdown food supplies ran short, macaroni being the only commodity that was in abundance. Macaroni and raisins formed their principal diet for over a week "and man cannot live on macaroni alone," he remarked. For beer and some real necessities the cargo was indented upon. Fresh water also ran somewhat short notwithstanding that the most drastic means were adopted to prevent waste and pilfering.

Count Thurn, at one time Austrian Consul in Calcutta and Consul-General in Bombay, and the Countess, were passengers, and in an interview given to a pressman the Count spoke loudly in praise of the officers and crew of the "Trieste," and of the splendid tenacity and brave disregard of danger of the crew of the "Lowther Range."

He described the voyage in graphic terms and said that when the "Lowther Range" hove up her anchor yesterday to proceed into harbour, the crew and passengers crowded every scign of advantage on board, raising a loud volume of cheers—the only mark of appreciation of the bravery and courage displayed it was then possible to make.

PASSENGERS' NARRATIVES.

HINDOO PASSENGER'S TALE.

Mr. Vijayakar, a passenger on the steamer, interviewed by a "Gazette" reporter, gave thrilling details of the ship's "narrow escapes." Mr. Vijayakar said: "The mishap occurred two days after the "Trieste" left Aden. On Thursday evening the passengers learnt with horror that the propeller of the steamer had broken, and that we were left to the mercies of the sea. The ship drifted according to the current and the wind, and there was no knowing when she might get enveloped in a storm and sink. For eight lonely days the steamer drifted like this, and there was nothing left for us but to kneel down and pray. All around us there was a vast dreary expanse of sea and nothing else—not a single sign of an animate object to be seen around. The first ray of hope dawned exactly eight days after the mishap had occurred, when we sighted a steamer. The sight of this steamer naturally put new life into us all—passengers and officers of the ship. The "Trieste" signalled to the welcome steamer, which was subsequently found to be the "Lowther Range." The signal was responded to and the "Lowther Range" asked us if we were in immediate danger. We replied in the negative, and the operations of taking the "Trieste" in tow were postponed till next morning, as the sea at that time was very rough. The "Lowther Range" kept close to us and informed us that she would tow the "Trieste" next morning. The next day the "Lowther Range," began the operations, but the most daring efforts to take the "Trieste" in tow failed and the attempt had to be given up that day. The "Lowther Range" broke her ropes and lines in the attempt. The sea was terribly rough and the operations could not be resumed the next day. On the third day after the "Lowther Range" had been sighted, the attempt to take the "Trieste" in tow was resumed and again proved a failure. On Thursday morning, however, the efforts were crowned with success. All credit is due to the officers of the "Lowther Range" for the heroic efforts they made to take the "Trieste" in tow. One of their officers, the second Engineer, lost his life during these attempts—a terrible wave swept him overboard—still they persevered in their gallant attempts, which were eventually crowned with success. The "Lowther Range" towed the "Trieste" for about 260 miles, and everything seemed going on well, when the rope broke a few miles off the Bombay Light House. The Bombay Port authorities and the Agent of the Austrian Lloyds were asked for assistance. The P. and O. Company's tug "Dewan" made several attempts to take her in tow, but they did not succeed until this (Sunday) morning. The sea was so rough that it was even found impossible to tranship the passengers. Eventually she was tugged into the Bombay harbour this morning, and we are here now. Our privations during the fortnight the ship drifted can better be imagined than described. Immediately the propeller broke, the Captain ordered half rations. It was very difficult to pass the time and awful to think of the probable fate that lay in store for us. We prayed every day. The conduct of the Captain was simply praiseworthy. He never spared himself and his men in keeping a sharp look-out for any steamers that might be passing.

STRIKE AT ISLAMIA COLLEGE.

Extraordinary Mission.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 2,

In connection with the strike at Islamia College, Lahore, early on Monday morning, about 130 students left the boarding house in a body, to mark their sympathy with their four expelled fellow-students. The same evening they also removed their belongings to a house taken by them. A Sub-Inspector of Police with a dozen constables paid them a visit at their house; the boys assured them there was not the least fear of breach of the peace, though they were determined not to go back to their classes till their prayer as to the replacement of the principal, by one more sympathetic, was granted. The College authorities in a meeting decided to give a discharge certificate to one of the ring-leaders, and to admit the remaining three. The students did not agree to this decision, and wanted all four to be re-admitted. The students have now divided themselves into several groups, according to part of the province they belong to, and each group has taken on itself the duty of proceeding to its allotted circle to appeal to the nation for help. More than 50 students have already left on this extraordinary mission, and the rest are following.

On the persuasion of the parents and guardians of the boys about twenty of them out of a total exceeding one hundred have rejoined the Islamia College. The remaining students have left for their homes to invite the attention of the Mahomedan public and the strike has thus come to an end.

On his visit to Islamia College, Lahore, about 4 years ago the Amir of Kabul was pleased to make an annual grant of Rs. 10,000 to the Anjuman-i-Himayat Islam, in aid of the Islamia College. A local Mahomedan vernacular contemporary reports that the Amir has now discontinued his annual grant to the College. It might be remembered that Doctor Abdul Ghani, who was arrested in Kabul in connection with the conspiracy against the Amir, was Principal of the Lahore Islamia College.

MORE RAIDS NEAR BANNU.

A Sepoy Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 2.

The Bannu correspondent of the *Tribune* writes:—

The road from Bannu to Kohat being unsafe orders have been given to the Sub-Inspecter, Domel Police Station, about 9 miles from Bannu, to detain any tongas that passes through the station after sunset. Accordingly a tonga carrying the English Mail was detained at Domel, and the English mail from Bannu could not catch the steamer at Bombay. The time of departure of the mail tongs for Dera Ismail Khan is changed from 7-30 p.m. in order that it may pass dangerous places in the day time.

The same correspondent writes:—A few days ago a sepoy of a regiment at Bannu, while coming on a tum-tum from Kohat, was attacked by a gang of raiders. The sepoy made a bold stand but received serious injuries in the scuffle. In the mean time other tum-tums arrived and the raiders ran away leaving the sepoy unconscious. He was brought to Bannu and sent to the Military hospital, where he has since died.

AN ESCAPE FROM RAIDERS.

Secret Marches through the Hills.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 2.

The *Tribune* Bannu correspondent writes: Lala Sundar Lal one of the captives who were carried away by raiders in April last arrived at Bannu on the 29th of June. He says that he had to undergo great troubles at the hands of the raiders who demanded Rs. 12,000 as ransom money. He and his fellow captive Mohamad Akram one day conspired to get out of the clutches of the raiders, either by committing suicide or by making good their escape. On the 5th of June they arranged with a woman to loosen their fetters, and about 3 a. m. when the raiders were in sound sleep as they had taken bhang the previous evening both of them escaped stealthily. By secret marches through the hills Sundar Lal arrived in a village in Toshi valley where a Hindu helped him to reach Idak. The tehsildar of the place was kind enough to send him on to Miranshah by tonga. Mohammad Akram lost his way and reached Alazai a village in Kohat district. He is now at Peshawar where he seeks an audience with the Chief Commissioner. Both of them had become so weak that their friends and relations could not recognise them at first sight. Sundar Lal states that at present there are six captives with the raiders, and of the two Hindus carried away by raiders on the 29th of May last one has died. Another Hindu captive arrived at Bannu on the 29th, after paying Rs. 3,000 as ransom.

THE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 2.

News has been received that Saidgul Shah, one of the most notorious of Bannu outlaws residing in Khost, was captured by villagers on the 30th June at Lolozai close to Bannu city. The luck of kidnappers and outlaws on the Frontier seems to be out now, for the villagers and the border military police have had quite a good innings lately.

THE NEW VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, JULY 2.

It is possible Sir Charles Hardinge when on his way out to India may do the last stage of the voyage from Aden to Bombay in the "Northbrook." In that case the "Northbrook" will not have time to get round to Calcutta and Lord Minto having handed over the Viceroyalty to his successor at Calcutta may leave India from Bombay. The arrangements however are not finally fixed.

THE OPIUM SITUATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

No further news has been received from home regarding the opium situation in China. Negotiations are proceeding, but no conclusion has been reached. The next sale fixed for the 6th instant will take place as usual and the Government of India have no intention to countermand it.

ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION.

The Educational Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 3.

Mr. A. H. Mackenzie, Officiating Director of the Educational Court, United Provinces Exhibition, has issued a statement showing the object and plans of the Court. The Court will be divided into seven sections.

Section 1: Leading Indian and European firms will exhibit furniture, books and apparatus elected to meet the needs of Indians schools and colleges.

Section 2 will be devoted to secondary education. The works of pupils in Anglo-Vernacular schools and European schools, United Provinces, completely represented. The corresponding exhibits of special interest from other provinces of India, Great Britain, the Colonies and foreign countries will also be shown. In this section attention will be drawn to the machinery of teaching by the exhibits of the work of training colleges for the secondary teachers, and the apparatus made by the teachers.

Section 3 will deal with primary education.

Section 4 will deal with female education. The methods of training teachers for primary and female schools will be illustrated by the exhibits from normal schools and training classes. Special feature of these sections will be the exhibits of kindergarten work.

Section 5 will comprise collegiate and professional education. Efforts have been made to collect comprehensive exhibits which will include the Allahabad University and its affiliated colleges.

Commercial education will be represented by the work done in the provinces at the Reid Christian College, Lucknow, and St. John's College, Agra, supplemented by the exhibits from other parts of India and abroad. One of the courts will show the work of the professional training in medicine and forestry.

Section 6 Hall of Oriental teaching which is to be one of special interest will contain manuscripts, photographs of observatories, instruments used in indigenous methods of teaching, medicine and the exibits illustrating ancient methods of Sanskrit and Arabic teaching formerly practised in the United Provinces as carried on to this day in Sanskrit colleges, pathshalas, Koran-schools and monasteries of Burma and Ceylon.

Section 7 will be devoted to exhibits from technical, industrial and art schools. Roorkee College will exhibit as a separate building, but will be represented also in this section. Technical exhibits from other provinces, England and Japan will be shown. The chief Industrial Schools in India will exhibit the work done by the pupils and boys from the Industrial School, Lucknow, and the school for the Christian Blind, Dehra Dun, will be seen at work. The chief exhibits in the art division will be from the schools of Art, Bombay and Lahore. Their exhibits will consist of drawings, paintings, carvings, modelling and metal work. Bombay exhibits will be located in a room whose decoration has been undertaken by the School. There is a large demonstration room in which from time to time lectures on the subjects of educational and general interest will be given.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 2.

The progress of the ladies' court at the United Provinces Exhibition continues to be most satisfactory. The building is complete and the decorating of the interior has begun. The purdah club is inside the building and its members already number about hundred. The roof of the building is being provided with sitting accommodation and with a purdah, so that purdah nashin ladies will be able, without being seen to view polo pageants, amusements and a good deal of the exhibition. Among the exhibits are needle work, old and new lace embroidery, dressed dolls, basket and bead work, artificial flowers and pictures. Exhibits have been promised from England and Germany. The Official enquiry into the recent collapse of a roof in the course of the building operations at the Exhibition resulted in the taking of all precautions necessary to prevent a recurrence of such accidents. The roofing of nearly all the buildings is now finished and the public are officially assured that in the case of still uncompleted structures the safety of workmen employed is being provided for with every care.

VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 2.

The question of enlarging the Viceroy's Executive Council by the appointment of a Member for Education and a local self-government, is now being examined from a financial point of view, and it is expected that a definite announcement will be made before the Government of India reassemble in Calcutta. The chance of the Hon. Mr. S. P. Sinha vacating the Legal Membership of Council may be taken as a remote one, and it is more probable that he may take six months' leave sometime next year to visit his children in England. The Commercial Membership will be permanently filled up in the autumn.

DEPORTATION OF INDIANS FROM THE TRANSVAAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 2.

The Secretary of the Bengal Moslem League submitted a memorial to the Government of India, drawing the Viceroy's attention to the widespread feeling of discontent and irritation that the recent deportation of Indians from the Transvaal has aroused. After thanking the Government for its good intentions, the Moslem League thought it their duty to point out that representations and remonstrations having failed to produce the desired result, the time had come for the adoption of rigorous measures of retaliation by the Government of India.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR IGATPURI.

Calcutta Mail in Collision.

We have received the following from the G. I. P. Railway Company:—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the Down Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) collided with a Down goods train at Niphad, a station between Igatpuri and Manmad and 126 miles from Bombay. No one has been seriously injured, but it is said that 10 passengers have sustained slight bruises. The engine of the Mail train and seven wagons of the Goods train were derailed. Both lines were obstructed

RELIGIOUS QUARRELS AT FURRUCKABAD.

Appeal against Security Order.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, JULY 3.

Mr. Mahomed Ishaq Khan, Sessions Judge, Furruckabad, has dealt with two cases, arising out of religious quarrels of Sadhus of Furruckabad, some important members of which community were bound down by Mr. H. G. Walton, I. C. S., to keep the peace to the sum of ten thousand rupees for one year from 7th May 1910. The Magistrate observed in his judgment that parties to the case were Sadhus by caste of some local importance. Their religion had little connection with ordinary Hinduism, though members of caste called by Hindu names. They worship one God whom they style Malik; they admit singularly little human intervention between the worshipper and the deity. Apparently due to the differences of opinion as to the medium of human intervention to be admitted that the split occurred. In March last Srikishen Das, a prominent member, was attacked by three of the rival party for no other reason but his religious opinions. Srikishen Das falsely accused eight other members of the rival party. The Police reported to the Superintendent, and on the District Magistrate's orders, the proceedings were taken. The Magistrate came to the conclusion that it was very desirable steps should be taken to prevent the outbreak, This could only be done by exacting security from the leaders of both the parties who had been seen going about supported by armed retainers who were bound to support their masters in a threatened crisis. The Sessions Judge in revision came to the conclusion that the Magistrate's order was unsustainable. He submitted the record to the High Court for orders.

THE RECENT JAIL EMEUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, JULY 2.

The late serious outbreak in Fategarh Central Jail, which was very nearly becoming ugly a catastrophe, has been dealt with by the Local Government in a resolution in which says the Local Government, it sees no reason to suppose Lieutenant-Colonel Jennings could have avoided giving the order to the Guard to fire.

The *Pioneer* says:—"The tone of the jail has been unsatisfactory for a long time. It is full of all the daring criminals of the Agra Division where dacoity and like crimes have always flourished. One of these men some months ago assaulted a European jail official. The European was dismissed but that did not appease the convicts. A recent order by the Superintendent that the younger prisoners should be segregated from the older was resented by the whole body as a breach of privilege and hence the outbreak. The Government review should convince everyone that this pretext of breach of privilege will not hold good; in fact a most careful scrutiny has evidently failed to make out any exoneration for the action of the mutineers. On the other hand nothing can be found against the conduct of Colonel Jennings whom we congratulate on having escaped out of an affair like this both with life and reputation."

HEADLONG FALL OF TWENTY FEET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, JULY 2.

The third officer named Millar of the cable steamer "Patrick Stewart" which arrived yesterday was removed to hospital, suffering from severe injuries to the skull and a fractured arm sustained on duty. When being hoisted up the telegraph flagstaff at Jask in a cradle, the knot slipped and the officer was precipitated from a height of some 20 feet, headlong.

MADRAS EDWARD MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, JULY 2.

The Maharanee Lady Gajapathi Rao and the Maharajah of Venkatagiri have each subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the Madras King Edward VII Memorial Fund.

BURMA PETROLEUM REGULATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, JULY 3.

In the rules for importation, possession and transportation of petroleum in Burma, an amendment has been made to the regulation about special anchorage for petroleum-laden ships. In fact the new regulation insists that all petroleum must be discharged before the vessel leaves her berth or else she remains there during her stay in port. For Moulmein, special rules, applying to these vessels, will be considered in the Legislative Council on 2nd August.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
RANGOON, JULY 3.

The Lieutenant-Governor leaves Maymyo by train for Mandalay on the 19th instant, and proceeds thence by river on the 25th, arriving in Rangoon on the 8th August.

STATE AND GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, JULY 2.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from the 1st April to the 18th June 1910 show a gain of Rs. 44,65,100 and Rs. 1,09,18,406 as compared with the corresponding figures for 1909-1910 and 1908-1909 respectively.

OLD IRON FOR ITALY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
KARACHI, JULY 2.

The Chartered steamer "Morlaka" takes hence to Genoa 3,700 tons of scrap iron. This is the first occasion of a whole shipload leaving Karachi. The activity in shipment of old iron to Genoa is due to Italy's heavy protective duties on the new material.

RAIN IN ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, JULY 3.

After over a fortnight's break there was welcome return of monsoon at Allahabad in the early hours of Sunday morning. By 8 a.m., more than an inch and a half rain was registered.

SENDING BULLION BY POST.

Restrictions Placed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, JULY 2.

It has been decided by the Government of India that the maximum value of gold bullion which may be sent by inland post shall not exceed three hundred rupees. This takes effect from to-day.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 3.

Apropos the decision regarding the maximum value of gold bullion which may be sent by Inland post, the "Pioneer" understands certain banking firms of Bombay and elsewhere have been in the habit of sending very lage consignments of gold through the post considerably under-insured. The practice has thrown tremendous and very unfair responsibility on the postal department which was never intended to meet the demands of this kind. The Government of India have now decided the limit of the amount of bullion can be sent by post to maximum value to three hundred rupees.

CONTRAVENTION OF MUNICIPAL RULES.

Interesting Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, JULY 2.

An interesting case came up before Major Sanford, the District Judge of Simla, in which the local municipality prosecuted Lieutenant Read, who came up to Simla in a motor and entered the municipal areas in contravention of the municipal rules. The Judge fined him Rs. 50. It may be mentioned that the use of a motor within the Simla municipal areas is prohibited, but this rule is relaxed in favour of the Viceroy, the Comman der-in-Chief, andthe Lieut.-Governor of the Province.

THE ALIGARH COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, JULY 3.

A meeting of trustees, staff, students, old boys and friends, of Aligarh College was held at Strachey Hall. Resolutions were passed to offer hearty congratulations to Nawab Mahomed Mozammirullah, Khan, Bahadur, Hony. Joint Secretary, to tender thanks to the Supreme and the Local Governments for the distinction of Nawabship conferred on him.

A FRAUDULENT TELEGRAPHIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, JULY 2.

Fraser, a Government telegraphist, is reported by a Mandalay paper, to have been convicted of criminal breach of trust, by the District Magistrate, Bhamo, and sentenced to 18 months. The prosecution arose on the complaint of Colonel Dobbie in respect of twenty-four rupees for a foreign message which the accused is said to have misappropriated.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, JUNE 3.

Lieut.-Colonel Strickland, I.M.S., will act as senior medical officer, Rangoon Brigade, during the absence of Colonel Powell, R.A.M.C., on privilege leave.

TRADE OF RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, JULY 2.

Exports of rice from Rangoon during the six months ending yesterday aggregated to 12,71,330 tons being 127,365 tons less than the shipments from January to June last year. This decrease was due to diminished shipments to India, which totalled 411,000 tons and fell off from last year by 339,000 tons.

During the year ending July 1909 to June 1910 total import of salt into Rangoon was 43,679 tons which is the smallest figure in the decade being twelve hundred tons less than the imports of the year July 1900 to June 1901 which was hitherto the lowest.

BANK OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, JULY 2.

The nett profit of the Bank of Burma, Ltd., for the half-year ending June 30th, is Rs. 1,67,781-8-9 to which has to be added Rs. 2,130-4-7 brought forward from December 31st, 1909, making Rs. 1,69,132-8-4 available for distribution. Their directors have decided to declare a dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum absorbing (free income-tax) Rs. 6,1,687-8-1 to place one lakh to reserve fund, bringing the funds up to four lakhs and to carry forward Rs. 27,443-0-4 to next half-year.

AN IMPERIAL CONSTITUTION.

At a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute on June 14, Mr. L. S. Amery read a paper on "Some Practical Steps towards an Imperial Constitution." He held that failure to arrive at a solution of the problem of the relations of this country to the younger States in the empire would mean its disruption as a World-State. He reviewed the essential elements of an organic Constitution for the empire, referred to the Imperial Conference as the possible nucleus of a future Parliament of the Empire, and dealt with the subjects of imperial foreign policy and the strenthening of the Imperial Conference by parliamentary delegations. Lord Milner, who presided, afterwards spoke, alluding to the disappointments experienced in the past by those who were labouring for imperial unity, concurring with Mr. Amery as to the importance of shaping something in the nature of an Imperial Constitution, and expressing the belief that the adoption of such a Constitution was not so far distant as some people imagined.

WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

The final stage of the first week of the Women's Congress at the Japan-British Exhibition was reached on June 11, when Lady Helen Munro Fergusson in the absence of the Duchess of Montrose, presided over the Red Cross and General Nursing Session. The principal speaker was Miss Haldane, sister of the Secretary for War, who expounded the Territorial nursing scheme. Aided by diagrams, Miss Haldane gave an admirably clear and concise account of the new development in which women are new called upon to play their part. "We women can do work for our army as really as if we shouldered the musket and handled the sword," declared Miss Haldane amid applause. Twenty-three hospitals, each having 520 beds, she explained had been organised all over the country from Aberdeen to Brighton. The most distinguished physicians had volunteered their services an administrative staff was ready, and they had a nursing staff whose members were ready to step into their places. The nurses were carefully selected, highly trained women whose roll was revised annually. Miss Haldane also disribed the work of the Voluntary Aid Detachments. The Red Cross Society of Japan, Miss Ethel McCaul told the Conference, was far in advance of all other Red Cross societies. At the present time it had over 1,000,000 members and nearly £1,000,000 income annually. Lady Hermione Blackwood spoke of the work of district nurses.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

GLOUCESTERS vs. Y. M. C. A.

THE Y. M. C. A. did not, as was generally anticipated, succeed in preventing the Glosters from piling on a heavy score in the game between them on Saturday; and had it not been for the really clever play of Hildreth in goal, the score would have been much heavier.

It took the soldier's ten minutes to get into their stride and then, taking advantage of a bad miss by Ward, Hill shot the first goal. Shortly after this Ward left the field and was absent for about ten minutes. Before he returned, Holme tested Hildreth with a grand shot. The goalkeeper kept the ball out, but before he could recover his position, Hill, with the goal at his mercy, added the second point. Half time came with the Glosters' pressing.

After the resumption play ruled even for a time, but the YoungMen were obviously unable to maintain the pace set by their opponents, and though, they occasionally got away and, indeed, came within an ace of scoring a couple of times, the Glosters continued to hold complete mastery of the situation, and Short and Hill both scored, the latter's point being the result of a beautiful centre from Mateen.

Play was fairly interesting throughout and a good game ended.

Glosters..... 4 goals.
Y. M. C. A.....Nil.

The teams were as follows:—

Glosters.—Goal, Smith; backs, Ruck and Seaife; half-backs, Barton, Sherwood and Curtis; forwards, Short, Mateen, Hill, Holme and Harris.

Y. M. C. A.—Goal, Hildreth; backs, Templeton and Ward; half-backs, Cornfield, West and Templeton; forwards, Faulds, Pack, Osborne, Maurice and Brewin.

GOLF.

THE GOLFERS' CUP.

SINCE the break of the rains the golf course in Bombay has been well patronized by local players who thoroughly appreciate the unproved conditions of the course after the hard and dry state it has been in during the last six months. The Royal Bombay Golf Club open the season this month with a competition for the Golfers' cup which displayed for twice a year by match play, and judging by the number of entries, this form of competition is more popular than the competitions against "Bogey" by medal play. This year there appears to be a considerable number of new players and the course, especially upon those days when the screens are put up, is always full. Under the recent decision of the home authorities certain golf clubs are not allowed and it will be well for competitors to make themselves acquainted with this latest ruling, otherwise they may find themselves disqualified for playing with putters and other golf club which it has been decided should not be used. The first round in the Golfers' Cup has to be completed by July 1st and the following is the result of the draw.

	First round	Second round	Third round	Fourth round.
H J Shaw ...	Bye			
P J Arnot ...	"			
A L Davies ...	"			
L C Margoliouth.	"			
J Robertson ...	"			
J A Cherry ...	"			
W G Mansfield ...	"			
F G Jones ...	"			
J W Jessop ...	"			
A L S Roberts				
C E Marsden				
Col Gubbin				
R D Bill				
R G Abbott				
S N Powell				
E E Casombs				
L Thacker				
E F Nicholson				
R Aitken				
M F Moholson				
E K Macdonald				
R Harwood				
R D England				
A M Cassels				
T D Pasty				
R C'Lowades				
R P S Latter				
C F Brandenburg				
L B Ward				
H B Ouseley				
H F Lodge				
S R Macdonald				
F W Mann				
C A Russ				
Fa H East				
H Hay	Bye			
E Hidd	"			
Capt Scaife	"			
E Hargreaves	"			
A Muirhead	"			
E P Comber	"			
R Butters	"			
G Wittet	"			
TReed	"			
A C Owen	"			

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

The match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Islam Gymkhana was played on the Islam Gymkhana ground on Saturday last. The Gymkhana going in to bat made 24 runs for the loss of two wickets, when a sharp shower of rain rendered further play impossible. The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

F E R Brooke, not out	...	10
S E Powell, st Pir Mahomed, b C M Ali	...	4
E E Christie, c Busteni, b C M Ali	...	0
E H McCormack	...	Did not bat.
F F Stileman	...	
V E Purcell	...	
G C Phillips	...	
F L Sprott	...	
N E Coombs	...	
C G Stileman	...	
G M Pearson	...	
Total (for 2 wickets)	...	24

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tamboowalla	5	2	10	0
C M Ali	4	0	13	2

CRICKET.

LUSITANIAN SPORTING C. C. vs. INDIAN TELEGRAPH ASSOCIATION C. C.

This match was played yesterday, at Cross Maidan and resulted in an easy win for the Lusitanian by 61 runs:—

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ASSOCIATION C. C.

D Rodrigues, c and b J F Pais	...	3
J Francis, c Pais, b J P Braganca	...	3
W Sorris, b Braganca	...	1
R Edwards, c St. Anne, b Pais	...	20
J Foregard, b Braganca	...	12
J Cress, b Braganca	...	0
F Lawrence, run out	...	0
J Burke, st Albuquerque	...	0
J Birtch, st Albuquerque	...	2
S Rose, st Albuquerque	...	0
J Smith, not out	...	0
Extras	...	5
Total	...	46

LUSITANIAN SPORTING C. C.

J F D'Mello, c Cress, b Foregard	...	28
M Saldanha, b Cress	...	4
J F Pais, b Cress	...	11
C St. Anne, b Cress	...	4
R B D'Costa, b Foregard	...	12
D G D'Souza, b Edwards	...	18
M D'Mello, c Foregard, b Sorris	...	1
J F Braganca, st Foregard	...	11
C Fernandis, c Rodrigues, b Edwards	...	6
S D'Souza, b Edwards	...	0
E Albuquerque, not out	...	0
Extras	...	12
Total	...	107

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
SIMLA, JULY 2.

The depression at the head of the Bay has developed into a cyclonic storm, and the rainfall in the neighbourhood has increased materially. The Bombay monsoon has extended over the United Provinces and weakened in North-West India.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Gujarat, the West Coast of Peninsula, Central India and the North Madras Coast and fairly generally in Upper Burma, North-East India, the United Provinces, Rajputana, the Central Provinces, Bombay, the Deccan, Mysore. A few falls have occurred in the Punjab and Hyderabad.

Tavoy had three inches; Moulmein, seven; Lashio, one and a half; Diamond Island, Bezpur, Jalpaiguri and Patna, two, Darjeeling, one and a half, Balasore, four; Gays, three; Rajkot, two; Surat and Jagdalpur, one and a half; Pashmarhi, three; Nagpur and Malegaon, one.

Forecast:—A diminution of the rainfall in the west of the United Provinces, and some increase in Southern Bengal.

Earthquake Report:—A slight earthquake was recorded in Simla yesterday at eighteen hours fifty-four minutes, from a distance of about one hundred and fifty miles.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, JULY 3.

The storm at the head of the Bay has intensified and shows signs of movement in a north-westerly direction across the Coast near Balasore. The Bombay monsoon has withdrawn from Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India and the west part of the United Provinces. The rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, South Bengal, the Central Provinces, the West Coast of Peninsula, Bombay, the Deccan, the North Madras Coast and fairly general in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and Central India East. A few falls have occurred in the United Provinces and Hyderabad.

Principal amounts:—Bevoy, Moulmein, Bassin, Toungo and Myitkina, three; Diamond Island, five; Kyaukpyu, four; Sougor Island, two; Chaibassa, Allahabad and Cawnpore, one and a half; Lucknow, two; Seoni, one and a half; Nagpur, two; Sagdalpur, three; Belgaum one; Waltair, two.

Forecast:—Some increase in South Bengal.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla Island.	Espla-nade Fort Observatory.	Colaba.
Previously registered	28·27	24·93	24·51
Sunday 3rd July	0·67	0·89	0·74
Total	29·54	25·82	25·25
Same date last year	29·73	26·32	25·79

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., CUMBALLA HILL, July 3.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg. Total 1909.
Cumballa Hill ...	In. cts. 0 20	In. cts. 27·69	In. cts. 25·25	In cts. 28·55

RAINFALL AT MATHERAN.
Matheran, July 1.

	Inc.	Cts.
For the week ending 1st July	19	77
Previous Total	16	65
Total	36	42

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Friday, 24th June 1910:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	5	13	Khorvad	4	54
Bayer	3	0	Nasik	1	59
Nagbhera	4	20	Davlali	4	28
Rozwad	2	85	Ghoti	2	33
Varangaon	3	95	Kalyi	6	43
Bhusaval	4	16	Mokdi	3	40
Jalgaon	5	85	Madha	3	0
Sahadi	11	47	Barsi Junction	6	74
Bhusawal	7	27	Kem	3	60
Malegi	7	9	Jeur	4	23
Pachora	6	94	Pervalwadi	5	0
Kajgaon	5	38	Dikal	5	85
Rajmane	10	48	Dhond	4	9
Chalisgaon	5	64	Talegaon	5	59
Nagardeval	4	37	Lonavla	15	78
Nimgaon	3	0	Nerul	6	57
Missrad	5	92	Kasara	12	45
Lasalgaon	3	20			

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Sushire (1st July)	91·6	73·6	...	...
Jask	86·8	85·2	...	...
Muskat (1st July)	93·4	85·1	...	...
Multan	99·9	54·5	...	0·52
Rawalpindi	92·4	74·4	...	7·48
Lahore	94·4	80·2	...	3·52
Sirsa	93·8	73·6	...	1·84
Ambala	90·5	76·0	...	5·90
Delhi	92·3	81·2	0·15	1·09
Agra	90·5	80·0	0·17	2·18
Mainpuri	96·2	80·0	0·21	2·68
Jhansi	85·0	78·5	0·35	5·78
Cawnpore	93·0	74·0	0·42	3·62
Allahabad	93·1	89·5	0·04	2·12
Jacobabad	110·1	86·8	...	0·65
Karachi	89·0	84·0	...	2·19
Ajmer	83·4	75·2	0·15	7·35
Jaipur	89·7	78·1	0·03	1·17
Bikaner	90·0	80·1	0·39	3·61
Bhuj	89·6	79·0	0·09	6·34
Dwarka	84·8	81·2	0·38	3·39
Veraval	88·1	80·8	0·10	7·35
Rajkot	86·6	76·0	2·24	12·57
Jamnagar Para	91·6	77·8	0·54	7·95
Surat	82·1	77·1	1·60	16·89
Ahmedabad	85·6	76·7	0·41	7·46
Deesa	84·8	76·9	0·81	9·36
Neemuch	85·0	57·8	0·54	8·29
Indore	82·6	73·1	0·36	9·28
Jubbulpore	85·2	72·8	...	7·79
Sangor	83·6	74·0	0·06	4·91
Hoshangabad	84·6	74·4	0·76	10·14
Khandwa	86·2	76·1	0·81	7·64
Akola	90·2	75·1	0·02	8·71
Amraoti	81·2	72·8	0.17	8·48
Nagpur	85·1	74·8	1·06	17·89
Chanda	86·5	75·0	0·38	10·75
Raipur	88·7	75·1	...	8·32
Bombay	84·4	78·4	0·71	24·71
Ratnagiri	84·8	75·9	0·46	36·29
Mormugao	82·0	75·7	0·26	47·13
Karwar	83·8	76·0	0,45	59·58
Malegaon	84·4	73·6	0·90	11·26
Ahamednagar	83·9	71·5	...	9·05
Poona	81·0	72·3	0·16	8·25
Sholapur	88·8	74·4	...	4·61
Bijapur	85·2	71·2	...	6·96
Belgaum	70·3	65·1	0·65	9·35
Aurangabad	84·2	71·2	0·08	5·79
Nizamabad (Indur)	87·4	74·2	...	16·08
Hyderabad	87·2	73·2	0·08	6·26
Mangalore	85·5	76·2	0·29	45·75
Calicut	83·8	75·6	0·69	32·63
Cochin	86·2	80·3	0·05	29·71
Colombo	87·5	78·5	...	8·45
Masulipatam	90·8	74·7	0·65	8·25
Bellary	87·0	75·8	...	9·31
Cuddapah	94·7	79·6	0·02	1·95
Madras	85·0	74·5	0·21	1·88
Bangalore	82·8	67·3	0·01	2·28
Coimbatore	90·9	74·3	...	0·72
Trichinopoly	97·6	78·3	...	0·28
Negapatam	96·0	80·5	...	0·50

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 2ND JULY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 2nd July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi records 0·15" of rain. Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Temperature has risen, but is still generally in defect during the day.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Cawapore has had 0·42", Mainpuri 0·21", Agra 0·17" and Jhansi 0·35". Skies are heavily clouded at Allahabad and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmere reports 0·15" of rain and Kotah 0·29." Skies are clear in Upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture in Sind and is damper than usual in Rajputana. Temperature is in defect in Rajputana, the deficiency during the day ranging from 6° to 12°.

Gujarat, Kathiwar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been general: Deesa has had 0·81," Ahmedabad 0·41," Surat 1·60," Bhavnagar Para 0·54," Rajkot 2·24," Veraval 0·10", Dwarka 0·33," Neemuch (0·54" and Indore 0·36". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect and night temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad records 0.76" of rain, Khandwa 0·21", Amraoti 0·17", Nagpur 1·05" and Chanda 0·38". Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature has fallen and is now generally in defect; night temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0.71," Ratnagiri 0·46," Mormugao 0·26" and Karwar 0.49." Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan; Malegeon has had 0·90", Poona 0·16" and Belgaum 0·65." Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been widespread on the west coast of the Peninsula and the north Madras coast, in Gujarat, Kathiawar, the United Provinces, west Central India and the western half of the Central Provinces; local rain has fallen in Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan. There has been an increase in the rainfall in the central parts of the country. Gujarat and Kathiawar and a decrease in Rajputana.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, in the central parts of the country, Gujarat and Kathiawar; and local rain in the United Provinces, Rajputana and the Deccan. Precipitation may increase on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 2nd July was 29·605 inches The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 14 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be '14 inch and this will be higher and lower by '01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by '01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

COLONIAL NEWS.

United South Africa.

The King has designated Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, K.G., to open the first Union Parliament on His Majesty's behalf and in his name, and His Royal Highness will arrive at Cape Town for that purpose early in the first week of November next. When the opening ceremonies are concluded His Royal Highness, who will be accompanied by Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia will pay a few visits to important places in South Africa and Rhodesia.

Pretoria, June 14.—General Botha made a declaration of policy in the Open House here to-night. The building was crowded, and the assemblage gave the Union Premier an enthusiastic reception.

General Botha said the time for silence had passed. There was no other way possible than to form a Government from the Governments already existing. Other steps would have been most fatal to South Africa. Experience had shown that a coalition was the weakest form of Government, and was only practicable when other ways were impossible. While he was prepared to abide by the will of the majority, investigations clearly proved that the majority did not wish for a Coalition Ministry. He had no desire to abuse the trust reposed in him, and he would make appointments impartially.

The Premier said he appreciated Dr. Jameson's object of continuing in the spirit of the Convention. He thought the time had come for starting a clean sheet. He hoped that the old party organisations, especially his own, would be dissolved and amalgamate into a great party, with broad and wide principles, named the South African National Party.

General Botha then read a manifesto dwelling on the varied questions confronting the Government. Foremost among these was the task of welding the different races into one great people, recognising that parties should be formed on principles. A party should do its utmost to promote the spirit of union, applying this sympathetic treatment to natives and coloured persons. It should also aim at the encouragement of the white population, the prevention of Asiatic immigration, a broad educational policy, while bearing in mind the needs of workers and the duty of the Empire in regard to defence, the development of industries and mining, land settlement, the encouragement of capital, and the opening up of foreign markets. That was a programme on which there could be no sections. The protection of the British flag was of the greatest importance and the ties with the Mother Country must be strengthened.

General Botha proceeded to detail the Government's policy of internal development, remarking that the education policy must be acceptable to all. He appealed to all to help in preventing South Africa from falling back into narrow-mindedness; anyone who dared to call from Death's Valley the skeleton of the unhappy past would be the enemy of South Africa and a greater enemy of the Empire. He announced that a conference would be held of parties supporting this programme. General Botha denied the rumour that he would not reside at Groote Schuur—Rhodes's bequest to the Union Premiers. He deprecated the nonsense that had been talked in regard to his opposing Sir Percy Fitz Patrick for Pretoria. Englishmen equally with Dutch had asked him to stand for the constituency where he had resided with the peace. He hoped that there would be a friendly contest.

CANADA.

Commenting on the probable appointment of the Duke of Connaught as Governor-General, the "Toronto Globe" says that if he comes to Canada "he will be received with that sincerity and heartiness of welcome which Canadians of all classes are ready to give to a Royal Prince." The "Globe" takes for granted, however, that the coming of Royalty would not mean the establishment of a Court in Canada, which is the least of the needs of Canadian life. If introduced it would be a social burden, if not a social curse. The "Globe" points out that it is still remembered to the credit of Princess Louise that when presiding over Rideau Hall no encouragement was given to the socially ambitious who might have yearned for the brilliance and distinction that Court etiquette might have introduced. The journal continues:—

"Certain it is that not only for members of Parliament and their families, but for thousands of others, directly or indirectly interested in the matter, life at Ottawa is sufficiently exacting under the best circumstances. The strain is exhausting to the great majority of those who try to keep step in the social procession. Few of them are born to it or take to it readily, and fewer still have incomes to match the cost of it. If that is true under present conditions what would it be were anything like a Court set up? The thing would be ludicrous were it not for the background of tragedy. Royalty would be welcomed, but a Royal Court should find no place in Canadian life."

This is the only utterance of the kind that has appeared in the Canadian Press, and the article is more noteworthy from the fact that the Globe was one of the first newspapers in the country to advocate the Duke's appointment.

Speaking at Halifax, Sir John French declared that the energy, skill, and determination which Sir Frederick Borden had shown as Minister of Militia furnished a fine example to those under his control, and that if he were a Canadian officer he would feel Sir Frederick Borden's presence as chief administrator of the Canadian Militia the best guarantee he could have that all efforts to assist him would be work well done in the interests of the country. Sir John French added that while he had had no opportunity to test what was the training of the Canadian troops, he was struck by their physique, turn out, and appearance on parade, and he had ample evidence that the same soldier-like spirit which actuated them in the last great war was growing with their growth and increasing with their strength. He described the Royal Military College as the cornerstone of Canadian national defence.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SOME NOVEL MUSLIN DRESSES.

Half-mourning schemes of colour seem always to be specially successful when they are carried out in muslins, and the new fabrics of this kind, all of which are suitable for garden-party dresses, are quite exceptionally pretty. Some of them are perfectly plain, and woven with a silk effect. These are chosen in very delicate tones of silver-grey, heliotrope, and lilac, and made up over soft satins of the same shade. The skirts are lightly gathered at the waist, and allowed to fall in soft folds round the feet, where the hems are quite simply finished with a single row of feather-stitching in floss silk. The full bodices are drawn down under deep waist-belts of soft satin, matching exactly the colour of the muslin, and cut with a round debolletage filled in with a small transparent chemisette of very fine real lace. The sleeves, which reach just below the elbow, are turned back with real lace cuffs. A gown of this kind in pale grey muslin looks particularly well, worn with a large picture hat of black crinoline, trimmed with long grey ostrich feathers.

QUAINT OLD WORLD MUSLINS.

Many delightful effects are arrived at also by the employment of quaint old-world muslins, printed with small bunches of violets or pansies on an ivory white ground. The very slight introduction of green in the leaves which surround the flowers can scarcely be considered of sufficient importance to counteract the half-mourning colour of the muslin, especially when the gown is arranged over a slip of violet silk or satin. In fact, in many instances the milliners will be using sprays of palegreen foliage with those gig clusters of white roses, which will be seen on so many of the black picture hats in Tagel straw and in crinoline.

A DAINTY FROCK.

A very dainty little frock is carried out in white muslin patterned with single violets, and made up over a foundation of pale mauve soft satin. The skirt, which is fairly full, is finished with a mauve satin hem. Round the waist a broad mauve satin sash ribbon is draped twice, and finally brought down low on the left side, the two long ends being loosely knotted together within a few inches of the hem of the skirt. The bodice is arranged with a seamless front, and trimmed with small satin-covered buttons. A chemisette of real Brussels lace is continued in the form of a high collar-band, and there are undersleeves of lace to match, prettily visible just where the upper sleeves of flowered muslin stop short at the elbow. With this frock a hat in white Italian straw will be worn, trimmed with mauve and white lilac, and a large shou of black tulle.

STRIPED MUSLINS.

Frocks in black and white striped muslin will enjoy a remarkable vogue, and when the stripes are chosen in a moderate width, and judiciously arranged there can be no doubt that gowns of this kind are quite exceptionally becoming, even to widely different types of figure. These striped muslins have in themselves so decorative an effect that they need little or nothing in the way of trimming. They look best of all made up over white satin and arranged with sashes of black satin ribbon. The bodices are suitably finished with chemisettes and undersleeves of the finest kind of Irish crochet lace, and, to complete the picture, there should be a large hat in black crinoline, trimmed with long white ostrich feathers.

ANGLO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP.

A number of well-known German and English folk gathered together on June 15 at Prince's Gallery for the meeting of the temporary committee of the Anglo-German friendship societies. Lady Weardale received the company, assisted by Lord Avebury, who subsequently addressed the meeting. The Countess of Meath, Countess Blusher, Lord Brassey, Sir Frank Lascelles, Lady Pearson, Sir Percy Bunting, Sir Ernest Tritton, Lord Lamington Count Wengersley, Sir John Brunner, and Canon and Mrs. Hensley Henson were others present. Lord Avebury said he was confident that peace would be maintained between England and Germany. He had confidence in the German Emperor. He had confidence in the two peoples, or rather in the people, for English and Germans had so much in common. They had an overwhelming interest in common, and that was peace. Lord Lamington said

BY THE WAY.

POLITICS AND OLD AGE.

Lord Wolverhampton, who has just resigned his Presidency of the Council, is one of the very small band of statesmen who have carried their tenure of office into the eighties. When Mr. Gladstone resigned the Premiership in 1874, he declared, "At the age of sixty-five, and after forty-two years of laborious public life, I think myself entitled to retire on the present opportunity"; and yet, nineteen years later, he was foaming his fourth Administration at eighty-four, exclaiming pathetically to a friend, "This is a tragedy at my time of life." That the labours of statesmanship are not inconsistent with length of days is proved by the fact that, of our Premiers during two centuries, no fewer than a dozen died in the seventies, and six in the eighties, the average duration of life of eighteen (out of thirty-three) being well over seventy-seven years.

A FAVOURABLE OCCULTATION.

Most of the occultations of stars by the moon visible from the British Isles take place at times unfavourable for observation, or concern faint stars necessitating big telescopes to see the phenomena. Quite exceptionally an opportunity will occur to-morrow night for anyone to observe, with the assistance of a pair of field-glasses—in the case of keen-sighted persons possibly without any optical aid—an eclipse of a third-magnitude star by the moon. At the time of the occultation the moon will be in the south-west sky, and, being between first quarter and full, the star will apparently disappear before the moon reaches it, owing to the unilluminated limb of the moon being towards the west. This will happen at 10-51 p.m., the reappearance of the star after eclipse being timed for five minutes after midnight.

THE GREAT BRIAR-ROSE AT KEW GARDEN.

By a felicitous coincidence at the very moment when the "dog roses" are decorating the hedgerows with their dainty blossoms the great briar-rose from Upper Burma has burst into bloom in Kew Gardens. This rose—botanically called "Rosa gigantea"—was discovered by the late Sir Henry Collett, K. C.B., among the Shan Hills, where it climbs over tall trees from the tops of which the long pendant branches send down profuse festoons of huge white flowers. It was introduced into England twenty-five years ago. The Kew specimen has been assiduously cultivated in the Himalayan House for fifteen years, but refused to flower before this year and the present display of less than a dozen blossoms is a disappointing contrast to the gorgeous magnificence of this "giant rose" among the mountain forests of Upper Burma.

"IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS."

If seeing sixteenth-century Europe implied spending the nights in sixteenth-century inns one imagines he would rather have stayed at home. Mr. E. S. Bates, in an interesting article in the "Atlantic Monthly," tells that in many cases in those days in Italy the tourist slept on a table in his clothes to avoid the dirtiness or the vermin of the bed. Still, in Italy, as a rule, you shared your bed with these permanent occupants only. In Spain you were sure to do so: one man one bed was the custom there. In Germany the custom was just the reverse; in fact if the tourist did not find a companion for himself, the host chose for him, and his bed-fellow might be a gentleman, or he might be a carter; all that could safely be prophesied about him was that when he came to bed he would be drunk!

IN SPAIN.

Of all the ill-feeling that the tourists harboured against Spain the bitterest was, we are told, on account of the inns. From Andrew Boorde, in the middle of the century, we learn that "dogs shall be under your feet at the table, and lice in your beds." At Galleratta, on the border of Castile, a German found the stable, the bedroom, the kitchen, the dining-room, the pigsty, one and the same room and a Papal envoy slept on straw one snowy night without a fire. And from a traveller at the end of the century we learn that the sight of the inns was more than enough. There was but one way to reconcile one's self to the wayside inn of Spain, and that was—to try those of Portugal.

DRUNKENNESS IN GERMANY.

Drunkenness—especially in Germany—was in those far-off times infinitely more common than to-day. More stringent laws had, it is true, been passed, during the past century, as a result of the victories of the teetotal Turks; but there was no one to enforce them. Every German's conversation was punctuated with "I drink to you," "as regularly," says Fynes Moryson, "as every psalm ends in a 'Gloria'"; and among a number of princes whom he saw at a funeral feast, not one was sober. "What would they have done at a wedding?" he queries. Practically, eating resolved itself into two meals a day.

THE BUTTER SUPPLY.

Comparison of the fare in the various countries of Europe shows striking variations in the butter-supply. In Poland butter was so plentiful as to be used for greasing cart-wheels; in France so scare and so bad that English Ambassadors used to import theirs from home. In Spain, it was still scarcer, except in cowbreeding Estremadura. A German who wanted to buy butter was directed to an apothecary. This man produced a small and very rancid supply, preserved in a she-goat's bladder for use as an ingredient in salves; and informed his customer that there was not such another quantity in all Castile.

ATHLETICS AND HEALTH.

Whether strenuous athletic exercise is altogether beneficial to health has often been questioned, and the doubt will be confirmed by an elaborate report recently published in the "Yale Alumni Weekly." It appears that between his freshman year and his senior year (the fourth) the Yale undergraduate shows no appreciable physical improvement. There is a slight increase in lung development, but in height, weight, and muscular development the freshman average and the senior average are practically the same. Yet 88 per cent. of Yale men are reported as taking part in some form of "major athletics" in addition to their gymnasium work.

WHAT RATS COST THE FARMERS.

One noticed recently the demand made by Cheshire farmers for measures against the rat pest. One now gathers from a Government return that the rodent is even more destructive in the United States than it is here—every single specimen, it is calculated, costing the citizens at least two cents a day for its keep. Some idea of what the American farmer has to put up with will be gathered from the following extract from the return referred to: The rats begin by eating the seed in the ground; as soon as the green stalks begin to appear they are ready for a green salad, and from then they go on and eat the grain in the ear and in the shock; in the stack, the mow, and the crib; they follow it to the granary, the mill, the elevator, and the railway car, and descend into the holds of grain-carrying vessels. Considerable success has, we understand, attended the efforts of a German bacteriologist Professor A. Neuman, who has recently been experimenting in the inoculation of rats with a highly contagious and fatal disease. There seems to be a widefield for his labours.

TO THE QUEEN-MOTHER.

Loved Queen: sad partner in thy nation's grief,
Our hearts, surcharged with woe seek some relief.
From this dark cloud o'er shadowing England now,
In weaving crowns of love for thy dear brow.

Think not, Oh Queen thou sorrowest alone:
Behold an Empire echoes each sad tone:
Not thine to feel the loneliness of woe,
When sorrowing tears of millions sadly flow.

Thy loss, O Alexandra is thy Land's.
The mourning dirge is borne from distant strands.
Thy Edward's royal sceptre still holds sway
In countless myriad loving hearts to-day.

A grateful incense wafted to the skies,
For thee, dear Queen, an Empire's prayers arise.
Thy people's love a bright encircling cloud,
To shield and guard with Love's strong power endowed.

M. Kelly.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Gray or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE LATE DR. KOCH.

It is unfortunate for the fame of the late Dr. Robert Koch that he will probably be chiefly remembered as the inventor of a consumption cure that failed. Nor will his recent contention—against the majority of the authorities—that bovine and human tuberculosis are distinct diseases, and not transmissible, have tended to reverse the popular verdict. Nevertheless, a vast amount of valuable work, accessible to those who care to search the records, will remain to his credit, and from his most fitting monument. Dr. Koch, indeed, may rightly claim the title of one of the fathers of modern bacteriology. His researches in this difficult branch of microscopical botany were begun while in early life he was practising as a physician at Wollstein, and continued to the end.

ANTHRAX AND TUBERCULOSIS.

As early as 1876 Dr. Koch had obtained a pure culture of the anthrax bacilus, and seven years later he formulated his method of preventive inoculation against the diseases. In 1882 he discovered the bacillus of tuberculosis and some years latter from the cultivation of this he produced his famous tuberculin, which it was hoped would prove a cure for consumption. Although this hope was disappointed we believe that tuberculin is still used for the diagnosis of consumption in animals.

COMMA BACILLUS SLEEPING SICKNESS.

In 1883 Dr. Koch was sent on an official mission to study cholera in Egypt and India. As a result of this work he identified the comma bacillus as the cause of the disease. It was at the Congress on Tuberculosis, held in London in 1901 that Dr. Kock made the startling assertion that tuberculosis in man and cattle is not the same disease, and that therefore the former cannot be infected by the latter. This has given rise to much controversy in medical circles, and we believe that in subsequent utterances Dr. Kock somewhat modified his original assertions. Among other investigations to be placed to his credit may be mentioned that of rinderpest in South Africa, and bubonic plague in India. His last great work was the study of sleeping sickness in Africa. As a result of this he pointed out that as the fly which conveys the germs preys in nature on the crocodile, the extermination of the latter is one of the conditions for the stamping out of the disease.

SUNSHINE AND WORK.

Coal, the great source of energy of the present day, may, as Stevenson pointed out long ago be looked on as bottled-up sunshine. In it we see nature's method of solving the problem of the utilisation of solar energy. Various attempts have from time to time been made to do so in a more direct and expeditious way. The central idea in most of these is to concentrate the solar heat and utilise it in heating water. Sometimes the rays of heat are concentrated by a suitable lens or mirror on the water in a boiler. At other times the principle of the green-house the fact that the solar rays pass through the glass to the inside, but cannot pass out again, is made use of.

RECENT APPARATUS.

In a recent attempt by Messrs. Shuman and Wiltsse, described in the "Scientific American," the latter method of trapping the solar rays is used. In one experiment the boiler was a large vat coated with pitch, with a layer of water three inches deep at the bottom. Another apparatus consisted of a lamellar boiler covered with glass. The water in this is used so vaporise ammonia or sulphur dioxide. In California an apparatus of this kind, with a boiler of 120 square yards' area gave 15-h.p. It has been calculated that the total energy of solar heat available is something over 2 h.-p. for every square yard of surface.

TO FIND HEIGHT OF AEROPLANE.

A rough and simple way of finding the height of an aeroplane or other object of known size is described in the "Scientific American" by Lieut. P. W. Beck. The instrument used is known as the range rake, and resembles in form that well-known implement of horticulture. The handle of the rake is about three feet long and the teeth are inserted at equal measured intervals. When used to measure the height of an object in the air, the range rake is held to the eye of the observer, with the teeth outwards. The exact length of the cross cut of the rake cut off by the two lines from the extreme ends of the body to the eye of the observer must be noted. Then the length of the rake being known, an application of the principle of similar triangles gives the height of the observed body. Lieut. Beck used the range rake for finding the height of M. Paulhan's flight at Los Angeles. The figures come out 5,287 feet. But combining this with determinations made by other means, the actual height is estimated to have been about 4,600 feet.

THE COMET AND THE WEATHER.

If there is no relation as of cause and effect between the recent approach of the comet to the earth, and the quickly following record thunderstorm, there is at least a curious coincidence. About time when, according to astronomical calculations, the earth should have been enveloped in the tail, there was thunder. And not long after the supposed contact we have been visited by a storm which, for violence and duration combined, would appear to have established a record at least for recent years.

NOW IT MIGHT AFFECT THE WEATHER.

And if the tail of a comet be due, as astronomers suggest, to electric forces from the sun passing through extremely attenuated matter, then there is every reason for supposing that the enveloping of the earth in this remarkable appendage of the "hairy star" would result in marked atmospheric disturbances. For the electrical forces passing through the matter of the trial would pass into our atmosphere, and could scarcely fail to produce marked effects.

THE BRITISH ANTARTIC EXHIBITION.

With commendable promptitude the "Reports on the Scientific Investigations made in the British Antarctic Expedition" have begun to made their appearance. We have received from Mr. Heinemann, who is publishing for the authorities, the first four parts of Volume I. of those devoted to Biology. They are issued in one number, or may be had separately. Mr. James Murray, who is also the general editor, is responsible for the first three parts, dealing respectively with the methods of collecting at Cape Royds, microscopic life at Cape Royds, and Antarctic Rotifera. The fourth part is devoted to Musci, and is a note of a couple of pages on the mosses brought back by the "Nimrod." There are no less than thirty of these reports in preparation, and this sufficiently indicates the mass of material and records that the adventurous party brought back with them as the fruit of their labours. The first of the plates indicates vividly enough the difficulties of scientific investigation on those far-off and inhospitable shores. A shaft was sunk in Blue Lake by Mr. Priestley—we are told, indeed, that almost all the sinking of shafts fell to his share—for the purpose of observing the temperatures of the ice. Scraps of weeds were found nine feet down, and these when thawed provided the biologists with living animals. At fifteen feet we see the geologist chipping out gravel and vegetation at the bottom of the lake, and it seems that even here Mr. Priestley was comforting his companions, for they could hear his voice "issuing in light-hearted song." From the beautiful plates that are a feature of the reports one would hardly guess the difficulties that had to be overcome in photographing the micro-organisms. Only one of the party could boast of previous experience in taking microphotographs, and he had very little time to spare for this purpose. So he gave lessons to "the biologist," with the eminently satisfactory result here seen. Then the vibration caused by the trampling of feet compelled the operator to await the hours of repose before beginning his labours—but it is hardly fair to repeat Mr. Murray's tale of woe, and we must be content with expressing our admiration at the spirit and ingenuity that triumphed over every obstacle.

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FIRST INTRODUCED 1873.

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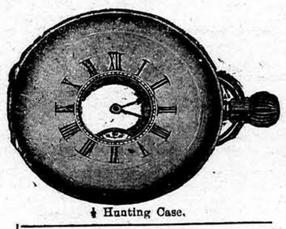

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Brigadier-General C. W. Park

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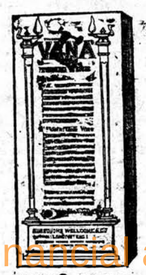

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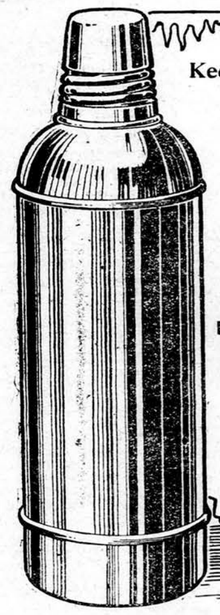

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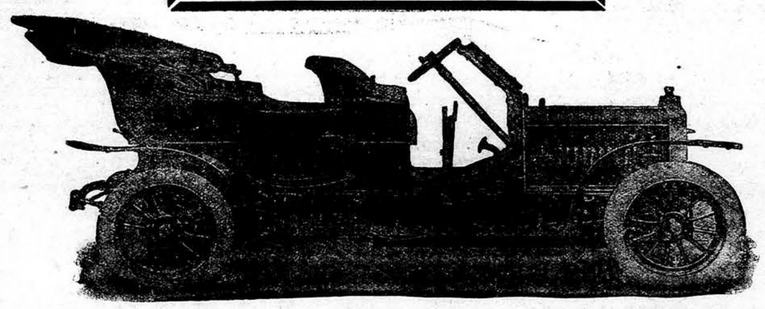

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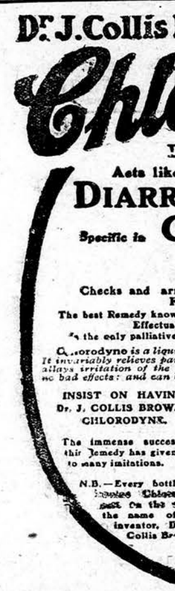

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